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NORTH AUSTRALIA BOMBED

Bluejackets Occupy Buka Island Four Hours After Landing

Defense of Australia Is Menaced By Latest Action

WAS ENEMY BASE

Domei

ABOARD JAPANESE WARSHIP, March 23.—The Japanese naval ensign was hoisted for the first time at 10:30 a.m. March 10 on the island of Buka, in the Solomon group, following the landing of Japanese bluejackets early the same day at Carola Hafen Harbor.

The scene of the latest Japanese landing is at the extreme north of the Solomon group, immediately adjacent to Bougainville Island, from which it is separated by King Albert Sound. The strategic Carola Hafen harbor is located on the island, which is about 30 miles in length with an area of 190 square miles. Its population, including those of neighboring islets, is roughly 9,700.

DARING LANDING OPERATIONS DESCRIBED

Domei

ABOARD JAPANESE WARSHIP, March 23.—The flag of the Imperial Japanese Navy was planted for the first time in Solomon Islands on March 10, when undaunted Japanese bluejackets effected a daring landing on Buka Island early in the morning of the same day.

After landing on the island at a point near Carola Hafen Harbor, the bluejackets carried out a four-hour mopping-up operation before completely occupying the island.

Located in the northwestern end of the island of Buka, the strategic Carola Hafen Harbor is known as a good natural harbor, surrounded by steep hills and other natural barriers. The harbor had been used as a stopover base of the allied naval force for their intended attack on the Japanese mainland.

From a strategic point of view, with the capture of the island and seizure of control of surrounding waters, coupled with the recent occupation of Salamaua and Lae, in New Guinea, the defense of Australia is now exposed to the direct menace of impending Japanese attacks.

The island of Buka formerly had a number of coconut farms operated by Europeans, and missionary work among the inhabitants had been carried out by the Methodists who had several churches on the small island.

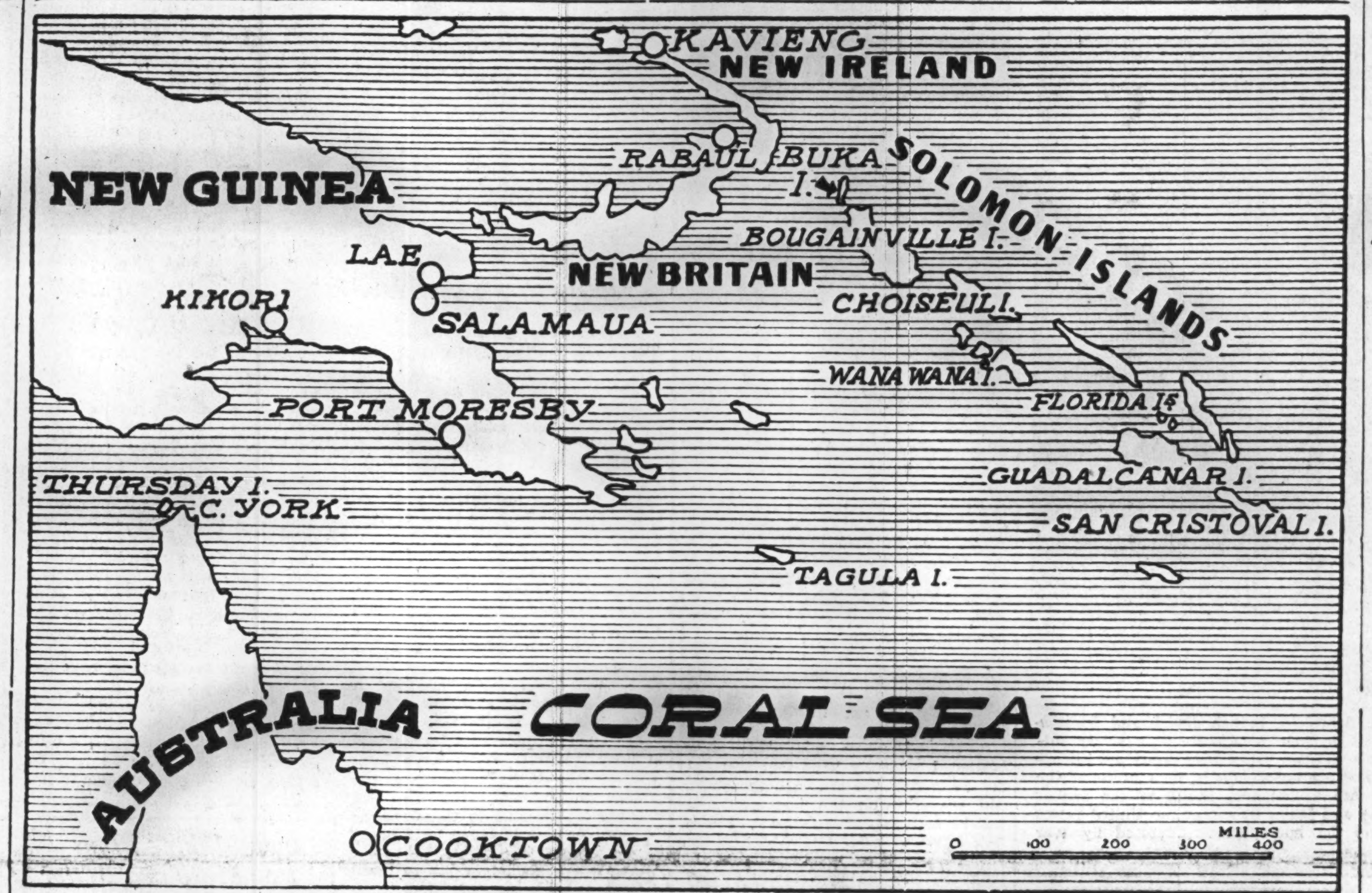
Indicating activities of Japanese pioneers on the island in the pre-war days, a deserted godown named "Ishibashi Store No. 20" was found near the harbor, in which nothing but a rusty pressing iron was left. Next to the godown was found a cozy house which apparently quartered one Mr. Ishibashi. Various Japanese magazines, a victrola with numbers of Japanese records, a small cask of "Kikkoman" brand soy sauce and other small articles brought over from Japan, reminiscent of the pioneer's life, were seen arranged in a orderly manner in the small house.

BUKA UNDER AUSTRALIAN MANDATE

Buka (formerly German) and Bougainville are under Australian mandate of the Solomon Islands. The former is narrower in dimension than the latter, but on it are many coconut plantations under the management of Europeans. The total population of the island is about 7,000 and many Methodists are engaged in evangelic propagation.

The Solomon Islands are situated 500 miles east of New Guinea, stretching southeast in two parallel chains for 600 miles toward the Santa Cruz group. The northeastern chain embraces Bougainville, Cjoiseul, Ysabel and Malaita; the southwestern Vella Lavella, Kulambangra, New Georgia, Guadalcanar, and San Cristoval. Besides these islands, which vary between 70 and 110 miles in length, and are 20 to 30 miles in width, there are a number of smaller ones. They have a total estimated area of 15,000 square miles; are nearly all volcanic, there being several quiescent and extinct volcanoes; and are covered from seashore to the summits of the highest mountains (10,000 feet in Bougainville, 8,000 in Guadalcanar, 4,100 in San Cristoval) with dense tropical vegetation. There is an extraordinarily heavy annual rainfall, estimated by Dr. Guppy at 400 and even 500 inches on the mountains, and 150 on the coasts. The atmosphere is consequently very moist; and the temperature ranges from 75° to 95° F. The people, believed to number about 200,000, show decidedly Papuan or Melanesian characteristics; they are divided into a great number of tribes, constantly at war with one another, and are very suspicious of strangers. Cruel and savage, they indulge in cannibalism, wear little or no clothing, and tattoo their bodies. Their religion is a kind of ancestor-worship with attendant mysteries. Totem caste exist on Guadalcanar and some others of the islands. Yams, vegetables, and coconuts are the principal foodstuffs. The fauna of the islands includes a phalanger (cuscus or flying-fox), bats, gigantic rats and frogs, very large and brilliantly hued butterflies. This group was discovered by the Spaniard Mendana in 1567.

Where New Landing Was Made



The Solomon Islands, the northern part of Australia and New Britain are the areas around which main interest is now centering. In the map above, the arrow points to Buka Island in the Solomon group, on which dauntless units of the Imperial Navy have just landed. Meanwhile, for days in succession since March 17, Navy Air Units have flown over the mainland of Australia, blasting principal key points there. They have also carried out furious raids on New Guinea, the Bay of Bengal, the Andaman Islands and also Tulagi, in the Solomon group.

ITALIANS CLEAN UP BRITISH IN N. AFRICA

Attack Enemy Near Martuba And Destroy 40 Trucks, 2 Batteries

AIRCRAFT BOMB CONVOY

Fierce Fight in East Mediterranean Repulsed by Axis Forces

Domei

ROME, March 23.—Italian forces which encountered a British attack east of Martuba, on the North African front today, destroyed about 40 British motor trucks and two batteries, the High Command revealed today.

Axis air formations participated in the clash by bombing or strafing the fleeing enemy troops with fierce machine-gun fire.

In aerial combats during this battle, Italian fighters brought down two planes while the German planes accounted for two additional British aircraft.

In daring naval operations which were conducted despite unfavorable weather, Italian submarines and reconnaissance planes sighted a strong British convoy in eastern Mediterranean waters and gave hot pursuit.

Meanwhile, Italian torpedo planes, which immediately were notified of the discovery came to the scene in successive waves.

Daring fierce anti-aircraft fire, these planes rained heavy explosives on the enemy warships and transports with deadly accuracy.

Gayda on Fascist Victory

Domei

ROME, March 23.—Commenting on the official disclosure today of a major Axis triumph over a large British convoy in the Mediterranean, Virginio Gayda, editor of the Giornale d'Italia, wrote today that the British have again failed in their attempt to deliver supplies to Malta Island.

According to Mr. Gayda's account, the British convoy consisting of five cruisers, seven destroyers and eight or possibly ten transports, was first sighted by an Italian submarine in the eastern Mediterranean Sea on March 21.

On the same day he said, the convoy was also sighted by Italian reconnaissance patrols, which immediately

(Continued on Page 2)

SHONAN CONSULATE CLOSES

Ends 45 Years of Existence in Former British Territory

Domei

SHONAN CITY, March 23.—The Japanese Consulate-General here cleaned up its final business today and ended 45 years of history of commercial service in the former British colony. Appropriate ceremonies marked the closure of the office, which had rendered continuous service since 1897.

With the Japanese in full possession of the city, the Japanese Consulate-General has been made unnecessary.

BERLIN WITHOUT REPORTS

No Official Data Received on Sinking Of Uruguayan Ship

D.N.B.

BERLIN, March 23.—In regard to the sinking of a ship belonging to Uruguay, the Wilhelmstrasse on Monday stated that it had received no official reports to date and that so far only press reports on the alleged sinking have been received.

It may be recalled that the Uruguayan Government admitted that the ship, acting against international regulations, had been sailing with her lights out and therefore exposed itself to great dangers.

Foreign News Spotlight

Exclusive Flashes

AUSTRALIA RESTRICTS MOVEMENT OF ALIENS

SAIGON, March 24.—Excepting when special permission is given, enemy aliens in Queensland are prohibited from leaving their places of residence between 8 p.m. and 5 a.m. daily, under an alien curfew order issued today by Francis M. Ford, Australia's War Minister, according to information received here from Melbourne today.

Meanwhile, the blackout along the Queensland coast, and about a hundred miles inland was intensified last night. The Queensland cabinet has decided not to change the lighting in the rest of the state, the report said.

U.S. ORDERS FURTHER RUBBER RESTRICTIONS

BUENOS AIRES, March 24.—United States authorities announced today that further drastic restrictions on all articles entailing the use of rubber will be carried out in order to stabilize the shortage of supplies in the country as a result of the war in East Asia, according to reports from the United States. These reports also revealed that sugar will be rationed in America, starting April 27.

LABOR LEADER DEMANDS CHURCHILL RESIGNATION

LISBON, March 24.—Labor leader, H. G. Stokes, today demanded the resignation of Prime Minister Winston Churchill in the House of Commons, says a London message. Stokes was reported to have criticized many of Churchill's policies, and to have declared that the Prime Minister's long list of failures warranted his immediate withdrawal from office.

NO MORE DOUBLE BREASTED SUITS IN ENGLAND

LISBON, March 24.—In view of the scarcity of raw materials and the inability of receiving new shipments of these supplies, the British Government has forbidden tailoring of double breasted suits and coats, according to information received here on Tuesday. This is part of the 24 new regulations issued by the British Board of Trade. It was further revealed that all suits, hereafter, must have less pockets.

N. CHINA NOW FREED OF CHIANG INFLUENCE

Last Vestige of Chungking Remnants North of Yellow River Wiped Out

ARMY REVIEWS PROGRESS

20,000 Engagements With Enemy During Past Year—Great Results Gained

Domei

PEKING, March 25.—Reviewing military activities, the progress of peace and order restoration movements and industrial progress in North China during the past year, the official spokesman of the Japanese Army in North China today declared that "not only has the last vestige of Chungking remnants north of the Yellow River been wiped out but Chinese Communist troops have been dealt a death blow".

The spokesman declared that 15 or 14 large-scale operations have been carried out since the annihilation campaign against Chungking forces at Chungyuan, in Honan Province, last May, resulting in the complete ousting of Chungking military influence from the districts north of the Yellow River.

With regard to activities against Communist troops, the spokesman declared that a series of blows beginning with the wide-scale mopping up campaign carried out in Shansi, Hopeh and Chahar Provinces last autumn against the army of Nieh Jung-chin, the largest collection of Sino-Communist rabble in North China, resulted in the complete uprooting of Chinese Communist strongholds.

The spokesman further revealed that Japanese Forces scattered throughout North China during the past year engaged the enemy more than 20,000 times, or an average of five or six encounters a day for each detachment, resulting in the destruction or capture of at least half the enemy strength. A comparison of last year's results with those of the preceding two years is as follows:

	1939	1940	1941
	(000 omitted)		
Total enemy strength	3,420	3,740	3,110
Enemy dead abandoned	250	200	180
Prisoners	23	30	81

The number of cases of the enemy

(Continued on Page 2)

Widespread Aerial Attacks Carried Out by Navy

ANZACS ARE JITTERY

Heavy bombings by Imperial Navy Air Units of many enemy points of strategic importance in the northern part of Australia, on New Guinea Island, on the Solomon Islands, in the Bay of Bengal and in the Andaman Archipelago successively since March 17 were announced by the Imperial Headquarters in a communique issued at 3:20 p.m. Tuesday. The communique reads:

"For days in succession since March 17, Imperial Navy Air Units flew over the northern part of the mainland of Australia, New Guinea Island, the Solomon Islands, the Bay of Bengal and the Andaman Islands, bombed enemy points of strategic importance and destroyed military establishments at these points. The principal key points bombed are as follows: Port Darwin, Derby, Broome, Wyndham, Horn Island (Australia), Port Moresby (New Guinea), Tulagi (Solomon Islands) and Port Blair (Andaman Islands)."

PORT BLAIR FINEST HARBOR IN WORLD

The Andamans are a group of thickly wooded islands on the east side of the Bay of Bengal, about [illegible] miles south of the Hugli, between 10 and 14 degrees N. lat., and 92 and 94 degrees E. long. They consist of the Great and Little Andaman groups, surrounded by many smaller islands. Great Andaman is more than 150 miles long and 20 miles broad, and comprises five islands, lying close together, the North, Middle, and South Andaman, Baratang and Rutland Island. Little Andaman, which lies about 30 miles south of the larger group, is 28 miles long by 17 miles broad. The total area is 2,508 square miles. The native inhabitants stand in the lowest stage of civilization, and belong to the same family as the original small-statured races in southern India. Their height seldom reaches five feet; their complexion is very dark and their hair woolly. The men wear no clothes; the women wear girdles of leaves around the loins. They have no settled dwellings, but go freely from island to island, and subsist on the fruits and beasts of the wood and upon fish. A British settlement was made on North Andaman in 1789, but abandoned in 1796 for Penang. The capital of the present settlement is at Port Blair on South Andaman, the largest island of the group. The harbor here is one of the finest in the world. Since 1858, the Andamans have been a penal colony for Indian convicts.

The port of Tulagi is on Tulagi Island in the Solomon group and is a good natural port. The town has a high rate of precipitation and has endemics of malaria and dysentry. Some twenty White people live there. The native inhabitants of the island total about 100,000.

Port Blair is located on the east coast of the South Andaman Island. It is the biggest and most important port town in the Andaman Archipelago. According to the census taken in 1940, the population of the archipelago stood at some 21,000, the major portion of whom live in and around Port Blair. Trade is mostly carried on through this port, but ships are forbidden to call at the port for commercial purposes except under contracts with the Indian Government. An airfield has been in course of construction.

Derby is a town in West Kimberley in Australia and has a population of about 2,000. Wool, cattle and mineral products are exported from this port.

WYNDHAM AGAIN SEVERELY RAIDED

Domei

LISBON, March 23.—Melbourne dispatches today reported that Japanese Air Units this morning again raided Wyndham, important military base in Western Australia, severely damaging military objectives there.

An Australian Air Headquarters announcement today admitted that the Japanese Forces have effected a successful landing at Buka Island, northwest of the Solomon Islands, according to Canberra dispatches.

The aerial attack by Japanese warplanes on Port Moresby today, was later described by the Australian defense authorities as the most serious raid thus far experienced by the port city, according to a Reuter message from Canberra.

AIR RAIDS UPSET AUSTRALIANS

Domei

LISBON, March 24.—Completely panic-stricken by the intensified Japanese air raids in the northern coast of Australia, the inhabitants in this region, including Port Moresby the Bay of Papua, Port Darwin, Broome, and Wyndham are fleeing to the southeastern coast in large numbers, according to information received from Australia. Along with the increase in the number of raids, the Japanese Air Force also is increasing the number of planes, and the Bay of Papua, including Port Moresby, Port Darwin, Broome and Wyndham were severely bombed yesterday, the dispatches said.

LARGE-SCALE REFORM STARTED IN E. INDIES

Widespread Changes in Administrative, Economic and Monetary Systems

ORDER RAPIDLY RETURNS

Japanese Forces Fully Respect Rights of All Law-Abiding Citizens

Domei

BATAVIA, March 23.—Various governmental organs, which have been re-established in Java to enhance the welfare of the native inhabitants, are now conducting widespread reforms of the East Indies administrative, economic, industrial and monetary systems.

According to instructions of Lieutenant-General Mitoshi Imamura, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Force in the East Indies, civil bodies will be allowed to operate as usual insofar as they do not conflict with the military supervision of the occupied areas in the East Indies.

It has been indicated that the positions of loyal officials and the rights of law-abiding citizens as well as their legal properties and religious freedom will be respected as usual.

The Central Government of the East Indies will also continue to administrate under the former system with three divisional headquarters at Surabaya, Batavia and Semarang comprising the eastern, central and western governments.

Due to the lightning Japanese successes in Java, the Dutch were able to cause little damage under their "scorched earth" policy to industrial equipment and the exploitation of economic resources and industrial possibilities is progressing hand-in-hand with the rapid return of peace and order.

With regard to the monetary problem, it is to be noted that local inhabitants have responded with an absolute show of confidence for the military notes which have been circulated since the Japanese occupation of the East Indies.

Guilder's Use Allowed

To stimulate this confidence, Japanese military authorities have guaranteed the safety of private possessions, while at the same time permitting the circulation of the old guilder to prevent acute currency fluctuation. The present military scrips comprise eight denominations, 25, 10, 5, one and half guilders, 10, 05 and one cents.

Appropriate price control is also in effect to steady the rising tendencies of the value of goods.

Due to previous destruction by the Dutch of the ports of Batavia, Surabaya as well as Tandjong Iriok, and the demolition of bridges linking vital highways, considerable traffic difficulties temporarily are prevailing, but even former Dutch officials remaining in these regions have voiced their earnest desire to help remedy the situation. Confirming this fact, the railway line from Batavia to Buitenzorg, midway to the south coast of Java, has already been reopened for service.

Although the fleeing Dutch authorities carried all communication facilities with them to Bandoeng, they have been retaken in perfect condition and this service shortly is expected to be revived without much difficulty.

Added to such revival of activities the mail service is gradually being restored to normalcy, all of which point to the more spectacular role to be fulfilled by the East Indies as the material reservoir of the Asiatic races.

N. China Now Freed Of Chiang Influence

(Continued from Page 1)

coming over to the Japanese Forces increased from 140 in 1939, to 400 in 1940 and up to 952 last year.

Commenting on the work of reconstruction, the spokesman likened the situation up to last year, as a "preliminary clean-up after a flood" and declared that systematic reconstruction will really begin from this year. Giving concrete details of the work so far accomplished and the plans to be carried out this year, the spokesman explained that Chinese sentiment which has become very favorable, will be led to a stage where the Chinese will take a spontaneous and positive lead in their relations with the Japanese.

Revenue Increases

Secondly, as an example of the progress made in the enhancement of administrative government, the spokesman pointed out that the 'hsien' system of local government was restored in 369 hsiens last year as against 360 in 1940 and that the yearly average revenue of each hsien leaped from ¥126,000 in 1940 to ¥223,000 in 1941.

Thirdly, with regard to the progress of defense industries, the spokesman revealed that coal, iron, salt and raw cotton industries are already at a stage where they can fill almost 100 per cent of the requirements of Japan Proper. The output of these industries, with the exception of cotton, are at present, far greater than that before the beginning of the China Affair, he said, continuing that emphasis will be laid on industrial expansion this year.

Fourthly, in connection with the food problem, the spokesman revealed that agricultural produce has been greatly increased and that efforts will be made to put North China on a self-sufficient basis during the present year.

Fifthly, the circulation of the notes of the Federal Reserve Bank has widened, indicating a simultaneous healthy development in the financial structure of North China.

Summarizing the progress made up to the end of last year, the spokesman said that the Army's activities in North China will be continued with "war on one hand and reconstruction on the other."

Concluding his review, the spokesman likened the situation to the development of a plant and said that "1940 was the year of planting a seed, 1941, the sprouting, and this year, the growth of a healthy young plant."

Voice Appreciation

On more than 1,000 occasions, American, British, Dutch and Australian prisoners of war have broadcast to their homelands their safety under the protection of the Japanese military authorities. They are all appreciative of excellent treatment and are unanimous in their praise of the spirit of Bushido. Shown above are Commander Smith of the former United States Gunboat Wake (top) and Major Brown of the United States Marines at Shanghai speaking into the microphone. (Censored by War Ministry)

AXIS FORCES REPEL SOVIETS ON E. FRONT

Score Overwhelming Victories Everywhere—Bombers Raid Malta Base

Domei

BERLIN, March 24.—The communique issued today by the German High Command regarding the war situation on the eastern front, in summary, is as follows:

"In the Donetz area, German and Rumanian troops repelled in fierce combats Soviet attacks launched with strong forces and tanks.

In the central front, several groups of the enemy which had been isolated were annihilated by the German troops. On this occasion, the enemy within two days lost several thousand troops, 15 tanks, 31 guns and numerous war materials, apart from many prisoners captured.

In the course of the air raids, over 300 enemy vehicles of all sorts and 23 railway trains were destroyed.

The Soviet air force lost 54 planes on Sunday, while 137 Soviet tanks were annihilated on the eastern front in a short period between March 18 and 22.

Off the North African coast, German warplanes sank a 6,000-ton freighter and badly damaged two more freighters.

In the meantime, direct bomb hits were scored on air fields at Malta by a formation of German pursuit planes and bombers. During the operations, seven British planes were destroyed on the ground and two others were shot down in air combats.

Nazi Tanks Successful

D.N.B.

BERLIN, March 23.—The High Command of the German armed forces made known on Monday that on March 22, troops of a German tank division were again successful in local attacks on the Eastern front.

Reports stated the fighting is going on in the snowed up terrain in below zero cold. The enemy positions running across the whole terrain are strengthened by strong snow bunkers.

Notwithstanding obstinate resistance of the enemy, German troops succeeded in capturing this system of fortifications with the help of their warplanes after intense preparations by the German artillery.

As the result, the enemy was pressed back farther. In the course of the fighting, a big sector, which the Soviets had turned into a strong fort was taken on Monday. Here, the enemy lost 400 dead and numerous prisoners.

The German troops in addition captured 8 guns as well as a large number of motor vehicles, infantry weapons, horses and sleighs.

Meanwhile, violent enemy attacks southeast of the Ilmen Lake on March 21 were repulsed. In one sector, an infantry division of the Soviets lost 600 dead and numerous prisoners were captured. In the course of a surprise attack, northeast of Lake Ilmen, marching enemy columns were dispersed and annihilated. Shock troops enterprises in the same sector led to the destruction of 54 enemy dugouts.

In the central sector of the Eastern front, the German air force on Sunday repeatedly attacked enemy troops and supply roads with bombs. The Soviet troops, which were ready to attack with tanks were attacked with bombs of the heaviest caliber. A large number of armored cars carrying munitions were hit by bombs and either destroyed or seriously damaged.

Furthermore, a large number of Soviet airplanes on the ground were destroyed at an air port. In addition, the Soviets lost large quantities of material in course of German air attacks against artillery positions, single guns in the front line and rear railway communications.

23rd Anniversary Of Fascism Founding Feted by All Italy

Domei

ROME, March 23.—The 23rd anniversary of the founding of Fascism on March 23, 1919, was solemnly commemorated today throughout Italy with military parades and patriotic speeches delivered by the old Fascist Guards before huge crowds in cities and towns. In all demonstrations, the certainty of ultimate victory was expressed, while wild cheers for Premier Benito Mussolini rent the air. Celebrations were also held in Libya, where military decorations for valor were awarded.

KOWLOON LINE REOPENS

Connects Canton—Isogai Witnesses Ceremony

Domei

HONGKONG, March 24.—With repair of a two-kilometer tunnel under Beacon Hill completed, the ceremony reopening the Canton-Kowloon Railway was held at 10 a.m. today at the Kowloon Station in the presence of Lieutenant-General Rensuke Isogai, Governor-General of Hongkong.

The railway will resume passenger service from tomorrow.

Thanks to the strenuous efforts of the Japanese Railway Corps, repair work of the damaged section of the railway under Hongkong jurisdiction had made steady progress and on February 13, the line was reopened between Shatien and Lohu.

MANY BROADCASTS MADE BY CAPTIVES

Messages Sent Out on Over 1,000 Occasions—All Praise Good Treatment

Radio messages from war captives under Japanese custody have been broadcast on more than 1,000 occasions since the first such broadcast on the morning and afternoon of January 17. The number of United States, British, Australian and Dutch war captives under the care and protection of Japan is more than 200,000.

These prisoners, almost without a single exception, are highly appreciating the treatment extended by the Japanese authorities, which is based on the spirit of Bushido, the code of the samurai. These captives are experiencing hardly any hardships in their present life as captives and have now come to fully realized that the Japanese are according them sincere and substantial treatment. They are also beginning to gasp in amazement at the great might of Japan and the solidarity of the Japanese people behind the guns. The Japanese authorities are not utilizing them for propaganda or publicity but are permitting them to broadcast, out of the sympathy to the enemy . . . such purposes, sympathy as only the Bushido spirit knows, to their home countries to let their parents, wives and children know that they are being well treated by the Japanese authorities.

All the captives who were permitted to broadcast were very thankful to the Japanese authorities for their generosity in allowing them the privilege in spite of their present status. Naturally they are highly praising the excellent characteristics of Japan and the Japanese. Nearly all of them are willing to stand before the microphone.

Dr. Gustav Kahn, naval surgeon, said in his radio message, "We are rightly treated. The Japanese permit me to examine physical conditions of our officers and men and are even cooperating with me. I hope my wife, now in Honolulu, pulls through her operation, and I pray that my mother in Texas lives in good health. Since I was taken captive on December 23, I have been permitted by the Japanese authorities to look after our wounded men. We are fed adequately. Our wounded are doing well."

Misses His Bicycle

A First Lieutenant said: "I lost my valued bicycle at Guam. And I miss it greatly. I am in the best of health."

A trained nurse said: "My dear mother, I sincerely hope that you are not depressed. We are in high spirits, and are enjoying life immensely. I will be with you after the war. Please look forward to our reunion."

A Surgeon First Lieutenant said: "I wish to take the opportunity offered by my coming to Japan to enjoy Japanese scenery. I am sure you must be surprised to learn that I am alive. Send me candy."

A telegraph operator said: "Be sure that I will be back. Keep the home fires burning. And be careful not to break dishes."

A Commander said: "I was taken prisoner at the time Wake Island fell into Japanese hands. We are allowed by the Japanese Army to use the clothes which we had on at the time we were taken prisoner. We were treated excellently after we embarked. Today, we met newspapermen. They were very courteous to us, and we observed sincerity in their attitude toward us. We are looking forward to the day when we will be back in our country."

'Japanese Army Kind'

A foreman said: "The Japanese Army is kind, and it allows us freedom. Our food is O.K. We are allowed to use the clothes which we had left in the trenches. We were put on board an extremely fine steamer which took us to Japan at a wonderful speed. The Japanese Army gave each of us two blankets, which are very warm. I am a Syrian and take kindly to rice. The fish is good although it has a peculiar flavor. Mother! You need not worry. If I fall sick, I am sure that a Japanese doctor will look after me."

Italians Clean Up British in N. Africa

(Continued from Page 1)

reported the convoy's position to the Italian headquarters and continued to trail the enemy vessels until the following day.

On March 22, Italian planes appeared on the scene and immediately opened fire supported by German warplanes and naval units. The Axis aerial attacks were launched on the helpless convoy in waves throughout the day from Sicily and Libyan bases.

The battle momentarily ceased at nightfall, but was revived with increased fury the following day on the remnants of the enemy ships, which had escaped previous damage or destruction.

During the running battle from March 22 until today, he claimed Axis air and naval forces destroyed or seriously damaged several British war vessels and completely frustrated another British attempt to deliver urgent supplies to its beleagured island stronghold.

57 Submarines Sunk

Since the start of the European war, the Italian fleet and warplanes have accounted for the sinking of 57 British submarines, the Giornale d'Italia reliably reported today.

Seven of the 57 British submarines have been sunk by Italian aircraft and the remainder by various units of the fleet, it was said.

The journal added that the lost undersea craft included two De Gaullist submarines and one submarine each of the Greek and Netherlands navies which were cooperating with the British Navy.

PEOPLE CALLED ON TO DO FULL SHARE

Must Make Same Sacrifices As Men at Front, Exhorts Captain Hiraide

The War of Greater East Asia is entering a stage wherein the 100,000,000 people of the nation will be called upon to do their share of the job of finishing the enemy.

This comment is made by Captain Hideo Hiraide, sectional chief of the Naval Information Department of the Imperial Headquarters in an article which was printed by the Yomiuri Tuesday morning.

Captain Hiraide explains that the foes of Japan in the war for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, whose combined naval strength in the Pacific area has already been completely destroyed by the Imperial Navy, are sure to resort to guerilla warfare in an attempt to protract the hostilities.

The hope of Japan's foes, the Spokesman of the Navy goes on, seems to lie in attacks by planes and submarines on the routes for the supply of materials to Japan Proper with a view to causing a shortage of goods of daily necessity in the country as a means of demoralizing the people.

Captain Hiraide expects that the guerilla tactics of the enemy which have already started, will be in full swing by the end of the year when the remnants of the defeated enemy naval forces, reinforced by ten converted aircraft-carriers, which would bring such vessels possessed by the enemy in this part of the world to a total of 15, will have been organized into squadrons for the purpose of engaging in such operations.

Must Make Sacrifices

The Navy Spokesman indicates that the people can hope to be equal to the task they are facing of frustrating any attempt on the part of the enemy to cause confusion among them if they are united in resolution to make as great sacrifices to defend the mainland of the Empire against guerilla warfare, as those the officers and men in the firing lines of the holy war are making.

He stresses that the Imperial Navy can be depended upon to do its share of creating conditions which will make a Japanese victory certain in the war by completely wiping away all hostile influences in the Pacific and Indian Oceans.

In the first part of his article, Captain Hiraide takes to task a small group of people in the country who are apt to make the mistake of thinking that the great victories which have been scored by the Imperial Forces in the southern region means that the vast resources of materials in these regions are now available to Japan for military and civilian uses.

"The treasure house of the southern region has but changed hands," the Captain says. "Nothing more is meant. The treasure house has yet to be unlocked. It is only when the contents of the house are made available for military and civilian uses that we can say that our country has gained a position to win the war."

Text of Speech

A translation of Captain Hiraide's article by Domei follows:

"During the past three months or so since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia on December 8, 1941, Japan has achieved great victories. The Anglo-American-Dutch-Australian Combined Fleet has been smashed completely by the Japanese Navy. The Japanese Forces completely occupied Rangoon, capital of Burma, on March 8, which was immediately followed by a successful landing effected by the Japanese Army and Naval Forces at New Guinea. Then came the unconditional surrender of the Dutch Indies on March 9.

"Because of these brilliant war results achieved by the Japanese fighting services, it seems that a group of people has been working under a mistaken idea that 'the treasure house of the South has now become Japan's monopoly and the impregnable front of Japan has been consummated.'

"This is a great mistake. This attitude of jumping at conclusions should be immediately corrected. The treasure chest of the South has fallen into Japan's hands, it is true. However, the chest is still locked, its lid has not yet been opened. It is only when the lid of the treasure chest is opened and the important resources kept within are developed for Japan's military and civilian uses that the absolute impregnable position of Japan will become stabilized. Before Japan attains that position, Japan has to tackle many difficult problems such as developing resources and increasing production.

"Transportation is another important problem which must be overcome before Japan can actually become invincible. Transportation, production increase and development of resources are undoubtedly the three most important problems upon which the consummation of the Holy War which Japan is now fighting actually depends.

Tables Turned

"What was the anti-Japanese ABCD line before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, has been converted into indispensable bases for Japan's southward advance, and it seems that the capitulation of the Dutch Indies has turned the tables, with Japan now on the defensive and Anglo-American camp on the offensive. However, it should be noted that defense alone will not bring victory. There has not been even a single war which was won by defense.

"We must make a positive and ceaseless advance in order to win the present war. The war has just started. Japan must continue its offensive to the last by acquiring the Indian Ocean and Australia as new advance bases for future operations.

"With all its bases in East Asia captured by Japan and with its main fleet annihilated, it is certain that the Anglo-American camp will resort to guerilla warfare in the future. There is no denying that Britain and the United States will strive to prolong the war and wait for Japan's exhaustion on the strength of their great wealth and rich resources. As the first step, Britain and the United States will attempt to threaten Japan's supply route for food and clothing by submarine warfare and attack Japan by aircraft for the purpose of causing confusion among the Japanese people.

"Since the start of the War of Greater East Asia, more than 50 submarines belonging to Britain, the United States, the Netherlands Indies and Australia have been sunk in the Asiatic waters. The enemy has also lost four aircraft-carriers including the Lexington and the Langley, and now has only five left. On the other hand, ten converted aircraft-carriers will be placed into service by the enemy during the year. With 15 carriers in service, it can easily be imagined that the enemy will organize several squadrons which will include cruisers and destroyers, and will carry out guerilla warfare from bases in Hawaii, New Zealand, Samoa, and other points.

"The enemy's guerilla operations already have been started with the recent abortive attempt to raid Ohtorishima (Wake), east of the Marshal Islands. We should know that such guerilla operations will be further intensified in the future.

"In view of the situation, the 100,000,000 people of Japan, as fighters shouldering the direct task of defending the country, should be determined to thoroughly smash any type of guerilla warfare the enemy is likely to resort to.

"Only with the resolute and immutable determination of the people can the impregnable stand of Japan be completed. The Japanese Navy is ready to carry out its large-scale operations and completely wipe out enemy influence from the Pacific and Indian Oceans."

Today's Press Comments

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Detailed translations of these and other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Advance of Smaller Industrialists to the South

CHUGAI SHOGYO—As peace and order is restored in the occupied areas in the south, constructive work is making steady progress in those regions. Inasmuch as the utilization of the rich resources in the southern regions for military purposes is very important, it will be readily admitted on all hands that the vigorous execution of economic construction work is the urgent need of the moment. The fundamental policy of the Government forbids the free advance of enterprises to the south, and the reason is presumably that the Government is afraid that the unrestricted advance of all enterprises may lead to the development of non-urgent industries to the detriment of the priority principle of the Government. If this is the case, the advance of such enterprises as can contribute to the construction work in the southern regions may well be encouraged, provided it does not run counter to Government policy.

In order to import the products of the southern regions into this country, Japanese goods must be exported to those territories, but at the present moment this is attended with much difficulty on account of the shortage of shipping. As an alternative plan, it may not be altogether impossible for Japanese medium and small industrialists to go to the southern regions and there engage in the manufacture of sundry goods for the supply of these goods to the native inhabitants. For the moment, however, the activity of medium and small industrialists who may be allowed to advance to the south will have to be confined to sections connected with heavy industries, as, for instance, the repair work of war materials, motor cars and the machinery requisite for the development of oil and mineral resources.

In short, labor released through the adjustment of medium and small industrial enterprises must be employed in the sections most important for the successful execution of the war. The question of whether the surplus labor resulting from the adjustment of such enterprises should be employed in heavy and chemical industries at home or whether it should be sent to the south must, after all, be settled according to circumstances. Although it is decidedly wrong for Government policy to undergo frequent changes, it is important at all times that this policy should have a sufficient degree of elasticity.

Reform of Higher Education

HOCHI—A new order in Greater East Asia does not mean only reconstruction or reformation of politics, economy and culture in the occupied areas, but that of various systems at home. If Japan simply remains as leader of Greater East Asia and carries on its propelling mission, no great ideals of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere can be achieved. Japan, so to speak, must be like the axis of a top. If it hopes to spin strongly, it must induce other East Asiatic nations, which consist of other parts of the top, to act in cooperation. Herein lies the significance of Japan as the axis of the top. For this, reform of Japan's domestic affairs must be carried out. The Government is now making necessary preparations for the general election on a new basis. This is in preparation for Japan's achievement of the War of Greater East Asia. Economy and culture also must be revised and reformed to meet the present requirements.

The provisional lessons of higher schools just announced by the Education Ministry will mark an epoch in the history of higher school education. It is hoped drastic steps will be adopted by the Ministry to eliminate the liberalistic tinge from education as quickly as possible. The cardinal objective of the reform is to train men capable of making themselves leaders of the construction of Greater East Asia. This is a very significant point of reform.

Functions of Control Companies

MIYAKO—Regulations governing companies for control of financing institutions will shortly be promulgated. It will be made the occasion for the announcement of plans for the transfer of part of the business of Government offices to various control companies. The function of control companies is to see that the industries controlled by them contribute to the successful execution of the nation's policy of establishing a high degree national defense structure. If Government offices are fully aware of the importance of control companies from the point of view of the nation's basic policy, they will be only too glad to turn over to the companies those sections of their businesses which would be more efficiently handled by the companies than they are at present.

Japan Making Plans For More and Better Overseas Broadcasts

Broadcasting in 18 different languages, the Japan Broadcasting Corporation is actively engaged in an international radio campaign to counter enemy propaganda and to inform the world of the true aims of the War of Greater East Asia. The station authorities are making further plans to increase its broadcasting hours in order to carry fuller programs. Beginning next month JOAK will increase its program directed toward India from one to two hours, while its Australian broadcasts will be lengthened from its present half hour programs to a full hour, it is understood. More than 200 members of JOAK's Overseas Section are working day and night to produce nearly 25 hours of overseas broadcasts in 18 languages, including Japanese, German, English, French, Malay, Hindu and Arabic.

BRITAIN CAN LEARN MUCH FROM JAPAN

London Lauds Japanese Tactics In Burma Campaign and Administration

Domei

LISBON, March 23.—British military circles in London, commenting on the Japanese tactics employed during the Burma operations, have declared that the Japanese campaign has offered a number of lessons to the British armed forces, especially in organization tactics under efficient leadership with meticulous plans for the campaign, according to a Reuters dispatch received here from the British capital today.

These circles point out that the Japanese Forces not only used veteran troops adapted for a highly mobile warfare in difficult terrain but also carried out a bold and an aggressive policy by constantly pursuing the British troops immediately following each occupation of fresh advance points without giving any respite to the defenders.

They added the resourceful initiative of the Japanese at surprise maneuvers by taking the fullest advantage of the terrain also must not be overlooked.

Declaring that the Japanese were not only superior in the field of military operations, these sources said they were also clever politically in the occupied areas by using a slogan "Asia for the Asiatics," which has won over the complete support of the native population, who have given effective assistance in the Japanese infiltration into the hinterland and have harassed Allied road convoys by sniping at Allied troops and by staging sabotage and strikes at airfields.

GANDHI HITS BRITISH BURNT EARTH POLICY

Voices Bitter Opposition to Its Adoption If Japanese Forces Land

LONDON DISAPPOINTED

Expected Indians to Fully Cooperate for 'Defense of Their Country'

Domei

GENEVA, March 23.—Reports that Mahatma Gandhi has bitterly opposed Britain's plans to carry out a "scorched earth" policy in India, which appeared in a recent issue of the Harijan, caused a great sensation in London, according to a London report received here today.

The Indian leader expressed his opposition to the plan, when he was informed that London journals as well as British military and political quarters, in connection with the visit of Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Privy Seal and British special envoy to India, to New Delhi, declared that Britain is expected to follow a scorched earth policy in India in case of Japan's advance into that country, the report stated.

One of the main objectives of Sir Stafford's visit to India, it was said, was to attain voluntary execution of this policy from the Indian population.

London quarters are of the belief that approval of a scorched earth policy is the minimum contribution which should be made by the Indians and great disappointment has been expressed over the Indian resistance to the defense of their country, the report stated.

British opinion is that India should not oppose the razing of buildings and burning of objectives, which might be considered of military value, in the event Japanese Forces continue their advance into India.

COMMITTEES DELIBERATE ON BILLS FOR HOUSE VOTE

12 New Proposals Given Approval—General Election Interpellations Today

For final deliberation of over 100 petition bills submitted by House members, the Petition Committee of the House of Representatives held its general meeting from 3 p.m. Tuesday. Bills approved by the Committee will be submitted to the final plenary session of the House Wednesday afternoon.

The Proposal Committee of the House also met in general session from 1 p.m. and gave unanimous approval to a dozen bills which will also be presented to the plenary session this afternoon for final approval.

Meantime, Viscount Kiko Okouchi, member of the Kenkyukai group, notified the business office of the House of Peers that he will pose an interpellation at the plenary session this morning concerning the forthcoming general election of Lower House members.

To Draft Women

Domei

LISBON, March 23.—In order to fill in gaps in its labor front the New Zealand Government will begin on Wednesday, March 25, the compulsory registration of all women 20 or 21 years of age for national service, Wellington dispatches reaching here revealed today. It is reported that New Zealand expects to enlist between 24,000 and 26,000 women for labor service.

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HUMAN RESOURCES IN ASIA SURVEYED

Rational Utilization of Man-Power in Co-Prosperity Sphere Urged

Pointing out that the rational utilization of human resources within East Asia is the key to the successful construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere the Chugai Shogyo Shimpo published an article in which a comprehensive study of the distribution of population in principal countries in the East Asia and Southwestern Pacific regions is made, according to Domei.

The Chugai Statistics show that the density of population in the East Asia and Southwestern Pacific areas stands as follows:

Density of Population

Countries	Year	Population (1,000)	Populat'n per 1,000 sq. kilometers
Malaya	1937-38	5.174	132.5
China	1936	427,330	10.356.0
French Indo-China	1936	23,030	740.4
Dutch Indies	1939	68,400	1,904.0
Manchoukuo	1939	39,454	1,303.0
Philippines	1939	16,000	296
Thailand	1937	14,465	518
Australia	1939	7,021	7,704
New Zealand	1939	1,625	269

The most sparsely populated is Australia, with New Zealand following, while the Philippines are most thickly populated with 54 inhabitants per square kilometer. The Chugai places the birth rate, death rate and natural increase of population per 1,000 population as follows:

Natural Increase of Population
(In 1,000)

	1935	1936	1937	1938
Malaya:				
Birth	37.8	40.4	39.0	...
Death	22.3	22.0	20.9	...
Increase	15.5	18.4	18.1	...
China:				
Birth		28.3		
Death		27.1	(1929-31	
Increase		11.2	Survey)	
French Indo-China:				
Birth	36.7	37.1	...	...
Death	25.3	24.2	...	...
Increase	11.4	12.9	...	...
Dutch Indies:				
Birth	25.0	26.0	28.3	...
Death	19.5	17.7	18.8	...
Increase	15.6	9.3	9.5	...
Philippines:				
Birth	35.1	36.6	38.0	...
Death	19.5	18.0	18.8	...
Increase	15.6	18.6	19.2	...
Australia:				
Birth	16.6	17.1	17.4	17.5
Death	9.5	9.4	9.4	9.6
Increase	7.1	7.7	8.0	7.9
New Zealand:				
Birth	16.2	16.6	17.3	18.0
Death	8.2	8.7	9.1	9.7
Increase	8.0	7.9	8.2	8.3

Increase Rate

The increase rate of population is noted to be largest in the Philippines and Malaya while the increase is very small in New Zealand and Australia.

Analyzing the population by age groups, the journal gives an interesting comparison of the composition of population by age in China with that in India, Britain and the United States, as follows:

Population by Age in China, India, Britain and U.S.
(In percentages)

Ages	China North 1929-1931	China South 1929-1931	China Total	India 1931	Britain 1927	U.S. 1930
Under 10	24.1	25.7	25.0	28.5	16.9	19.6
10-19	19.1	19.4	19.3	20.7	17.7	19.2
20-29	16.1	17.3	17.0	18.1	16.7	16.9
30-39	13.4	14.2	13.8	13.9	14.3	14.9
40-49	12.3	10.6	11.4	9.3	13.2	12.3
Over 50	14.4	12.8	13.5	9.5	21.2	17.1

The increase of population in the Philippines by every five years since 1905 up to 1937 is shown by Chugai as follows:

Population Increase in Philippines

Years	Population	Increase in 5 years
1905	8,030,218	......
1910	8,876,170	845,952
1915	9,722,135	845,965
1920	10,566,889	844,754
1925	11,403,819	841,930
1930	12,250,752	841,033
1935	13,096,400	845,648
1937	13,439,000	342,600*

Note:—(*) denotes increase in two years.

Population Distribution

The distribution of population in the Philippines is very unbalanced, with an excessive density of population being seen in certain districts, while other districts are abnormally sparsely populated, the Chugai said.

The journal urges that Japan, following its acquisition of control over the Philippine Islands, should strive to regulate properly the distribution of population in order to guarantee the normal supply of labor in all parts of the islands.

Stating that a similar policy applies to French Indo-China, the Chugai reveals the density of population in French Indo-China as follows:

Density of Population in French Indo-China

Districts	Area 1,000 sq. kms.	Population (In 1,000)	Population per 1 sq. km.	Total rice-planted area sq. km.
Annam	147.6	5,656	36	9,410
Cambodia	181.0	3,046	17	6,940
Cochin-China	61.7	4,616	71	21,110
Laos	231.4	1,012	14	3,820
Tonkin	115.7	8,700	75	13,320

The distribution of population in Thailand is as follows by the Chugai's survey:

Population in Thailand

Districts	Area sq. km.	Population	Density per 1 sq. km.
North Thailand	111,634	1,706,390	15
Central Thailand	96,606	3,726,856	39
East Thailand	165,771	3,895,275	24
Southeast Thailand	30,690	397,965	13
West Thailand	33,723	281,357	8
Peninsular district	76,960	1,498,304	19
Total	518,394	11,506,207	22

The Chugai Shogyo adds, that of the total population of Thailand, some 10,180,000 or 88.5 per cent lived in the agricultural community during 1920-30, while 720,000 lived in the city districts. Of the residents in the city districts, 600,000 lived in Bangkok, the paper said.

The increase of population in Thailand has been rapid, as shown by the Chugai's figures:

Increase of Population in Thailand

Years	Population in 1,000
1911 (census)	8,266
1919 (census)	9,207
1925 (estimate)	10,485
1929 (census)	11,506
1934 (estimate)	13,198
1935 (estimate)	13,588
1936 (estimate)	13,989
1937 (census)	14,464

The Chugai traces the increase of population in Malaya as follows:

Increase of Malayan Population
(In 1,000)

Districts	1911	1921	1931	1938
Straits Settlements	714.0	883.7	1,114.0	1,357.9
Federated Malay States	1,037.0	1,324.9	1,713.1	2,103.7
Unfederated Malay States	921.7	1,149.5	1,556.7	1,817.3
Total	2,672.7	3,358.1	4,385.8	5,278.9

Labor in Malaya principally was supplied by Chinese and Indians. In 1937, there were 176,800 Chinese coolies and 78,200 Indian workers working on Malayan rubber plantations and 78,200 Indians working on rubber plantations and in mines in Malaya.

The population of the Dutch Indies in 1930 was composed as follows according to the Chugai figures:

Composition of Population in Dutch Indies

	Population	Pct. to total
Natives	59,138,067	97.4
Europeans	240,417	0.4
Chinese	1,233,214	2.0
Other Asiatics	115,535	0.2
Total	60,727,233	100.0

In the East Indies, 68 per cent of the total population live in Java and Madoera, which accounts for only 6.9 per cent of the area of the Dutch Indies.

The Chugai follows the increase of population in New Zealand since 1886 as follows:

Population Increase in New Zealand

Years	Population	Increase
1886	576,524	86,591
1891	624,474	47,950
1896	701,101	76,627
1901	770,312	69,211
1906	886,000	115,688
1911	1,005,589	119,589
1916	1,096,228	90,639
1921	1,214,677	118,449
1926	1,344,469	129,792
1936	1,491,484	147,015

The annual increase of population in New Zealand is attributable to the increase of immigrants to the extent of about 20 per cent.

Manchou Envoy Leaves

General Chang Ching-hui, Premier of Manchoukuo, who brought the message of His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo to His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Empire of Manchoukuo, left Tokyo by the Tsubame Express at 9 a.m. Tuesday for Kansai, on his way home. Photo shows General Chiang leaving Tokyo Station. He is seen standing in the observation car.

BOSE, GANDHI STAND OPPOSED TO BRITAIN

English Attempts to Inveigle India Doomed to Failure, Comments Transocean

The British Government, greatly alarmed over the crushing reverses suffered in the Southwest Pacific and elsewhere, is now exerting every effort toward getting India to offer loyal cooperation in the British war effort. Britain has fought to the last Pole, Norwegian, Dutchman, Serb, Greek, Frenchman and Czechoslovak and almost to the last Australian. However, from Washington come increasing indications that America does not intend to permit Britain to fight to the last American, comments Transocean.

In desperation, London looks around for a new source of recruits, and covetous eyes are now trained on the 360,000,000 people of India, a veritable inexhaustible reservoir of cannon fodder—provided the British Government can inveigle India's leaders into calling on the people to fight for the perpetuation of their slavery. Once again London is making vague promises of "ultimate" independence, Dominion status and a rightful place in the Commonwealth of Nations. The broken pledges of the first World War have been patched up and are being offered as a new product . . . but Britain finds no buyers.

In Berlin, Subhas Chandra Bose, one of the leaders of the Indian Nationalist movement, gave his reply to London's new offer. He knows the value of British promises, and he urged his people to have no part of it. "No peace or compromise," he said, "is possible between India and Britain. I solemnly swear, in the name of all freedom-loving Indians in India and abroad, that we must fight British imperialism until India is again master of her own fate."

This is the answer of one of India's greatest leaders. Like Gandhi, and Tagore, Chandra Bose has tried compromise with Britain. He has sought independence for India through cooperation with Britain; and he has learned that "cooperation" with Britain means nothing more than everything for Britain and nothing but sacrifice and slavery for India. Subhas Chandra Bose has tried to secure the honoring of Britain's pledges to India by peaceful means. His attempts have failed and he is now calling on the people of India to face the hard facts—to fight for Indian independence against Britain.

Bose Opposes Britain

In 1938 Chandra Bose was elected President of the Indian National Congress, but his refusal to accept orders from the Viceroy of India brought about his removal from office by the British authorities. In July, 1940, while Britain was proclaiming to the world her firm determination to fight for the propagation of freedom, Subhas Chandra Bose was arrested and imprisoned for the second time by the British for having the temerity to state that since Britain was the champion of freedom, a little freedom should be given to India. His previous arrest occurred when he was director of the Municipal Administration of Calcutta, at which time he so adeptly demonstrated the Indian capacity for self-government that the British arrested him because his government contradicted the British claim that the Indians were incapable of ruling themselves.

Chandra Bose escaped from jail and from India in January, 1941, to carry on the fight for freedom abroad. Today he sees India's great chance to throw off the British yoke; and he is exhorting his people not to be deceived by British promises and pledges again.

The British are trying to use General Chiang Kai-shek as a mediator. Through him they hope to convince the Indian people that it is fitting and proper that India should again take up arms for the preservation of the British Empire—thus ensuring the eternal enslavement of the Indian people. But all these efforts must fail. They have to fail, for India's leader today are the same ones who advocated cooperation with Britain in the last War, only to learn that they had championed the cause of India's continued enslavement. They will not be deceived again.

Mahatma Gandhi rejected General Chiang's proposal for India cooperation in this war. He knew that General Chiang could not guarantee a fair deal for India any more than could President Woodrow Wilson in 1919.

Gandhi's Stand

What does Gandhi think of British rule? On March 6, 1930, just before he launched his first campaign of civil disobedience in India, he sent a letter to the Viceroy of India, the following being excerpts taken therefrom:

"Why do I regard British rule as a curse? It has impoverished the dumb millions by a system of progressive exploitation and by the ruinously expensive military and civil administration which the country cannot afford. It has reduced us politically to serfdom. . . ."

That was when Gandhi opened the second phase in India's struggle for freedom. But ten years before that, he had already realized the impossibility of cooperating with Britain. Gandhi, it might be recalled, had been a loyal supporter of Britain in the Boer and World Wars. He had sincerely believed that Britain would reward India for her services; but at the close of the World War, the British Government met the movement for the promised Home Rule in India by passing the Rowlatt Acts, which put an end to freedom of speech and press; by announcing, through Lord Birkenhead and Lloyd George, that England had no intention of releasing her hold on India; by establishing the impotent legislature of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms; and finally, by the massacre of Amritsar. Grandhi made a clean break with Britain then. In a letter to the Viceroy he stated:

"I can retain neither respect nor affection for a Government which has been moving from wrong to wrong in order to defend its immorality."

Like Subhas Chandra Bose, Gandhi too is carrying on the fight for freedom. The play is not yet over, 1921 and Amritsar comprised the first act; civil disobedience in 1930 was the second act, 1942 will perhaps witness the third and final act in the drama of the rise and fall of British imperialism in India.

Mountains of Comfort Bags to Be Sent Not to, but From, Our Soldiers in Java

Plenty of comfort bags are soon going to be sent, not to the front, but from the soldiers in Java to those at home, according to an Asahi dispatch from Batavia.

The Japanese soldiers who landed on Java Island were pleasantly surprised to see mountains of daily necessities there. In appreciation for the vigorous efforts exerted on the home front, the soldiers wished to send back comfort bags of these materials.

The military headquarters allowed them on March 20 to make one comfort bag each. The soldiers were highly delighted and instantly set to work on choosing and packing articles such as cotton shirts, handkerchiefs, towels, soap, sugar, canned meat, leather goods and condensed milk.

Soon mountains of these comfort bags were piled at the headquarters of each unit. These bags, full of "southern hospitality," are to sent to the homeland and distributed by the Army authorities.

A lieutenant in charge said he believed the idea befits the current war situation when vast territories with rich resources are coming under Japanese control. He also requested that more comfort letters be sent to the soldiers.

Meanwhile, the Nichi Nichi reports on the interviews held with Yosaburo Miyauchi, principal of the Bancho National School, and Mrs. Kuniko Imai, councilor of the Dai-Nippon Women's Association.

Mr. Miyauchi said, "I was moved to tears at the news. I felt especially grateful to hear that our soldiers are so thoughtful as to send condensed milk for the babies. On the occasion of the graduation ceremony to be held on Tuesday, I will tell the students of this news and also consider measures to respond to the soldiers' kindness. I think it appropriate to ask the pupils to write consolation letters and send them to Java so that our expression of gratitude may be conveyed to every corner of the South Seas area."

Mrs. Imai said, "Is it really true? I feel as if I were dreaming. I am filled with gratitude to learn that our gallant soldiers are so thoughtful and kind as to think of the comfort of those at home. I really have no words to express my mounting gratefulness. We must write more comfort letters to them yes, the entire nation must write them to convey our thanks and moral support to the men on the front lines."

ANGLO-SOVIET RELATIONS BECOMING EVER CLOSER

London Now Showing Great Willingness to Discuss Problems With Moscow

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, March 19.—British-Soviet relations were extensively discussed last week-end by Premier Winston Churchill and the Soviet Ambassador to London, Ivan Maisky, according to reports from Swedish newspaper correspondents in London.

The London correspondent of the Dagligt Nyheter writes that although a definite clarification of Anglo-American-Soviet relations cannot be expected before the return to London of United States Ambassador to Great Britain, John G. Winant, it is learned from reliable sources that it has created great satisfaction on both sides.

Furthermore, it is pointed out that this is the first lengthy discussion since British Foreign Secretary Major R. Anthony Eden's return from Moscow. No decisions were made at the discussion, it is declared, but besides war problems problems of political cooperation after the war were also discussed.

The correspondent asserted that according to information he had, the discussion proved that the British Government today was more ready to extensively discuss Anglo-Soviet relations than it was about a few weeks ago.

RAJAH OF SARAWAK SELLS HIS KINGDOM

Examination of State Papers At Kuching Reveals Startling Fact

Rajah Sir Charles Vyner Brooke of Sarawak sold his kingdom to England for the sum of £200,000 and escaped from the country with the money, according to the report of a member of the Imperial Navy Press Section, sent to the Asahi from Kuching on March 22.

The report also reveals that the authorities have pushed their program of making the country self-sufficient in foodstuffs to such an extent that already Sarawak is on the way to becoming entirely independent of imports. The report follows:

Kuching, the capital of Sarawak, is a beautiful town. In 1841, James Brooke, an Englishman, became the Rajah of Sarawak. Since then, the natives have been under British oppression for 100 years. But today, they have been delivered from their bondage and are heartily cooperating with the Japanese in the establishment of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The area of Sarawak is 129,000 square kilometers. The population is 443,000 the majority of whom are Malays.

Kuching has a population of 90,000. One-third of this consists of Chinese. About 2,000 are Indians and the rest are Malays.

Compared with the other countries in the Dutch East Indies, Sarawak did not show any serious anti-Japanese feeling. The natives easily become friendly with the Japanese. On Saturdays and Sundays, the cinema halls are open, and Japanese and Malays alike enjoy the shows. The natives greet the Japanese with bright smiles whenever they meet them on the streets.

Escaped When War Began

Sir Charles the last Rajah, escaped from Sarawak when the current war broke out. When the Japanese occupied the kingdom, they conducted a minute examination of the State papers and made a startling discovery. The Rajah had sold the country to England for £200,000.

According to a British official now in the hands of the Japanese, Rajah Brooke was forced to agree to the construction of fortifications in Sarawak. The war broke out sooner than he had expected as the unfinished state of the airdrome in Kuching testified.

The natives knew nothing of the negotiations between their ruler on one hand and America and Britain on the other. When the place became too hot for him, Rajah Brooke secretly escaped out of the country with the £200,000.

The military officers and the State officials are prisoners in Miri. There are also several Englishmen in Kuching.

Prisoners Want Wages

The prisoners have been asking for wages. They are, in fact, asking for wages as their right, and to prove it they have produced pamphlets bearing the statement, "Prisoners will be given wages."

Sarawak's chief product is rubber, and the annual production is 40,000 tons. The production of rubber is being reorganized. Hitherto, Sarawak had exported $8,000,000 of rubber and $6,000,000 of oil, and had bought its foodstuffs with the money.

Under the present military administration, measures for making the country self-sufficient in foodstuffs are being put into practice. Community farms have already been established. The workers are mostly Malays. The object of the establishment of these farms is to cultivate all the arable land, and make the country produce its own food.

Natives Gladly Cooperating

All the natives are cooperating heartily in the plan. The Chinese are made to cultivate rice. About 200,000 acres of land are being cultivated by about 2,000 Chinese. The rice producing plan aims at the welfare of the rice producers, whose conditions will be vastly improved in the near future.

The land around Kuching is very fertile and the rice produced is of first-grade quality. The cultivation of the land is being carried on enthusiastically by every family. Even poor families have plots of land. Onions, tapioca, coconuts, pineapples, etc. are grown.

Golf courses and other recreation grounds, which had belonged to the British are being converted into farms.

The cultivation of the soil is going on rapidly and efficiently, and already the foundations have been laid for making the country independent of imports in the matter of foodstuffs.

Recently, quicksilver has been discovered at Bau. The production of oil, rubber, and marine products is ready to start.

Meanwhile, the Indians have contributed several hundred yen to the Japanese authorities for the reconstruction of the country. "East Asia shall be remolded by Asiatic hands" is their motto.

Wartime Transport Facilities Smooth

(Continued from Page 6)

its dangers and perils, cannot for obvious reasons be brought to public notice. Those who are privileged to take part in this work are not animated by a desire for praise. More valuable in their eyes must be the certainty that their daily work is bringing them nearer the goal and that by fulfilling their duty they, too, are contributing building stones to the future of the nation.

Dane Sets Swim Mark

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, March 16.—The famous Danish swimmer, Ragnhild Hoeger, yesterday improved her own world-record time for the 440 yards crawl, from 5 minutes and 12.8 seconds to five minutes and 11.5 seconds.

SHONAN-THAILAND LINE IS REOPENED

Communication Services in Malaya Being Rapidly Revived

Domei

SHONAN CITY, March 22.—Communication and transportation services in Shonan Island and the Malay Peninsula are rapidly returning to normal, under the direction of the Japanese Military Administration. Traffic is already open on the 1,181-kilometer line which runs from Shonan City to the Thai-Malay border via the western coast.

Meanwhile, repair work is progressing rapidly on the 547-kilometer line along the eastern coast of the Malay Peninsula.

The transportation capacity of all the railroads will soon reach about 50 per cent of that of pre-war days. It is expected that 95 locomotives and 500 freight cars will arrive from Japan shortly.

According to a survey made in 1938, British railway service annually transported 9,830,000 passengers and 1,849,000 tons of freight. Its rolling stock totaled, at the end of 1940, 175 locomotives and 466 passenger-cars and 5,196 freight-cars.

The Japanese authorities will endeavor to increase the volume of transportation by the use of trucks, and the highways which were damaged by the recent warfare are being repaired.

A shipping company will soon be appointed by the Japanese authorities to take over the coastal navigation service of the former British colony. Navigation of rivers by wooden ships will also be encouraged.

The Singapore-Kuala Lampur-Ipoh-Penang and Singapore-Kota Bharu air-lines, on which daily passenger service was maintained before the war, will be revived in the near future.

Japanese postage-stamps and cancellation marks have been in use throughout Malaya since the opening of the Shonan post office on March 16. A Postal Administration Bureau will be created at Kuala Lumpur in order to control the branches at Johore Bharu, Kuala Lumpur, Ipoh, Alor Star, Kota Bharu and Penang.

Telephone service in Shonan City is already in operation, while those of Kuala Lumpur and Penang will be resumed shortly.

Air Service Resumed

A regular air service between Shonanto and Java, which was formerly operated by the Dutch K.L.M. lines was recently resumed and the first plane hopping off from Shonanto after the fall of Java arrived at Surabaya on March 19.

The commander of a certain Japanese contingent who had to undergo numerous difficulties in realizing this plan, described his hardships on arriving at his base as follows:

"Our object was to open the air route immediately after the fall of Batavia. We had been waiting since March 4 to start our work.

"The news of the capture of the capital of Java by our forces on March 5, did not reach us till two days later. We did not know the extent of damage caused to the airfields in Java nor where mines had been laid, but pursuing our original plan of inaugurating air service immediately upon the occupation of Batavia, we at once took off from Shonanto.

"When we came over the capital of Java, we were rather surprised to see the runway blasted at intervals of about 200 meters, while other parts of the airfield, including the hangars and the buildings themselves, were completely damaged, rendering any attempt at landing absolutely impossible.

"We changed course and headed for Tjililitan airfield, but here again great holes dotted what used to be the runway and thus the field could not be used. We again changed our course and finally landed at Kalidjati which was the first airfield occupied by the Japanese Forces.

Black-Out Carried Out

"The airfield was subjected to a severe enemy counter-attack on the previous night, and it was possible that another might have been attempted that night. So we blacked-out the field completely. However, nothing happened during the night so I left for Batavia to repair the badly damaged airfield there.

"As our car came to the outskirts of the city, we saw some 400 enemy armored cars and trucks overturned on the roadside and a large number of enemy corpses. The enemy had been dealt a heavy loss in their attempted counter-attack two days before.

"On the night of March 5, a large enemy contingent closed in on the captured airfield from three sides, and attempted desperately to recapture it, but, subjected to a fierce bombing by our air units, they were cut off from all means of escape, thus enabling our land forces to wipe them out.

Runway Cleared

"Since the road to Batavia was badly damaged, we had to repair it on the way, and consequently, it took us over eight hours to cover a distance of only 160 kilometers between Kalidjati and Batavia. We spent a whole day on the airfield, effecting repairs to the damaged runway. By the end of the day, we succeeded in completing a runway measuring some 25 meters in width.

"We immediately telegraphed to the passenger transport, 'Terukuni' which was standing by at a certain point, to take off for the repaired airport in Batavia. When the passenger plane appeared over Batavia, we were worried, since the runway, being only half the ordinary size, was just wide enough to allow a careful landing, but the 'Terukuni,' made a perfect three-point landing, thus completing the first trip of the Shonan-Batavia regular air service."

KAWANA HOTEL
Tel. ITO 358-9

Kobe Notes

In view of the close relationship existing between Japan and French Indo-China and for the purpose of aiding those who will soon be engaging in trade with the French colony in the South, the Kobe Franco-Japanese Society will open a French Language School from April 1.

The course, composed of a thorough study of the French language, including grammar, spelling, reading, translation into Japanese and vice versa, composition, lectures, etc., will take three years. Upon completion of the course, the student will receive a graduation diploma.

Anybody who has a faint knowledge of French or English or who can read romaji may enroll. Lessons will be given every Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 6 to 7:30 p.m. The Principal of the new institution is Professor T. Miyashima, former professor of Kwansei Gakuin and current President of the Kobe Franco-Japanese Society. The faculty will comprise local Frenchmen and graduates of the Tokyo Foreign Language School who majored in the French language.

The school will temporarily be situated in the premises of the Kobe National School, at Kitanagasa-dori, 4-chome, Kobe (near the Hyogo Prefectural Office). The tuition fee per month is ¥3 and ¥1 extra for library use. Applications are now being accepted at the Kobe office of the Messageries Maritimes.

Playing on the Recreation Ground on Saturday, March 21, the K.R. and A.C. soccer team defeated the Kwansei Gakuin Middle School O.B. eleven to the tune of four to one. The score at half-time was three to nil, in favor of the foreigners.

The K.R. and A.C. line-up was as follows: Brueggemann; Khonji, Fink; Buettinghaus, Mehta, H. Grossmann; Westphalen, Hesse, Franz, C. Grossmann and Rodriguez.

The following guests were registered at the Tor Hotel on March 23: Mr. and Mrs. N. Akuzawa, Mr. K. Baba, Mr. S. di Perta Giuseppe, Mr. H. Kinast, Mr. A. Lesourd, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. de Lemoine, Mr. and Mrs. T. Miwa, Mr. K. Minami, Mr. and Mrs. Y. Nishino, Mr. K. Nishiyama, Miss K. Nishiyama, Mr. Y. Nomura, Mr. T. Nakamura, Mr. and Mrs. E. Parfait, Dr. and Mrs. W. Prahl and two sons, Mr. and Mrs. I. Uyemura.

Southern Offices Opened

With the double objective of spreading the Japanese spirit among the peoples of southern regions, and helping them become acquainted with Japanese customs and scenery, the Toa Ryokosha has decided to set up offices at Hongkong, Manila, Batavia, Shonan city, Rangoon, Hanoi, Saigon and Bangkok.

The new offices will be operated in the near future in full cooperation with the Japanese authorities on the spot, especially with the Board of Tourist Industry of the Railway Ministry.

BEER PRODUCTION CURBED

Australia to Reduce Alcohol Content Of Drinks

Transocean

SAIGON, March 16.—The Australian Government has ordered a reduction in the production of beer and brandy by one third, and has now prohibited distillery advertisements, according to a Melbourne dispatch received here last night.

The report also revealed that the Government is now planning to reduce the alcohol percentage of liquors, and to restrict the selling hours of intoxicating beverages.

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VICHY SAID PLANNING TO DUMP OLD POLICY

Wait-and-See Attitude Likely To Be Given Up Soon Due To German Pressure

The wait-and-see attitude of the Vichy Government is now to be thrown overboard at least within a few months as a consequence of the stronger offensive to be taken by the German Forces on the Soviet front, the Nichi Nichi dispatch from Paris reported on Sunday.

Hitherto, it was, according to the dispatch, the policy for Vichy to assume an indecisive attitude on any international problem. The Government, however, out of its fear of hurting the feelings of the United States and Britain, has not been able to fully support the Axis cause.

Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Vichy has been set on giving up entirely his old policy. This came about from the pressure exerted by Germany which since releasing the French war captives at the request of the Vichy regime, has placed a large part of the released prisoners for work in the war industries in Germany. Then again, if the French women in occupied France refuse to work for the German Army, they are denied the right to receive dole money.

The recent change of the commander of the German garrison in occupied France is regarded as the prelude to the tightening of the German pressure on Vichy. Also there is a sign of the same tendency in the fact that Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler in his recent speech criticized the Vichy attitude toward the Riom trial.

Under these pressing needs, Vichy on its side is apparently of the mind to maintain its wait-and-see policy for some time to come. It knows that the Government's pro-Axis move, when explicitly shown, will cause the United States and Britain to bring hard pressure on Vichy. That Vichy's attitude toward Dakar and Madagascar are still unclarified in any way is a good indication of the inner working of the Government.

The problem of New Caledonia, left unsolved between Japan and Vichy, points to the latter Government's lukewarm decision to cut off relations with Britain although Vichy is earnestly hoping to remain on good terms with Japan.

The De Gaullists in New Caledonia, though the Governor-General of French Indo-China once promised to Japan that they will all be interned, however still remain unmolested, apparently in fear of the American pressure resulting by her action.

This indecisive attitude of Vichy, the Nichi Nichi asserts, will be given up by June or July this year, the first sign of which will be seen how the question in connection with Dakar and Madagascar will be disposed of by Vichy.

Japanese Patent Working

Patent No. 102,213.

Title of the Invention: "Improvements in the device for the automatic mooring and depthtaking under water level of buoys, mines and other apparatus.

Date of Patent: August 3rd, 1931.

Patentee: Guido Santagostino.

Persons who desires to obtain a right on reasonable terms under the above patent to

NAKAMATSU INTERNATIONAL PATENT & LAW OFFICE,
No. 21 Mitsubishi Buildings,
Marunouchi, Tokyo.

March 25, 1942.

Japanese Patent Working

Patent No. 130,772.

Title of Invention: "Einrichting zum Wiedergewinnen von Alkohl und bezw. oder anderen flüchtigen Stoffen aus Garungsabgasen."

Date of Patent: June 28th, 1939.

Patentee: Max Seidel.

Persons who desire to obtain a right on reasonable terms under the above patent apply to

NAKAMATSU INTERNATIONAL PATENT & Law Office,
No. 21 Mitsubishi Buildings,
Marunouchi, Tokyo.

March 25, 1942.

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UNIFORM LANGUAGE QUESTION BEING DISCUSSED AMONG SCHOLARS THERE

(Continued from Yesterday)

Among Philippine scholars just now, the question of establishing uniformity in language and writing is being intensely debated. This is only what should have been expected sooner or later, and it seems rather late to be troubled about the matter now. It was when General Aguinaldo hoisted the banner of independence in Malolos in Bulacan, that a new name for the nation and a uniform language ought to have been established.

No country in the world is without a language of its own, without some myths or legends. Even where there is no written language there is a dialect or some native tongue. Man, so long as he lives, has speech. If there is speech he will find some means of communicating it by means of writing. So the negrito of the Philippines seemed in antiquity to have had a form of writing, but as it was centuries ago it presumably was a Dravidian type of Indonesian characters and there is at present no means of offering any documentary proof. Judging from the crude and simple horizontal and vertical lines found marked with shells on bamboo and the bark of trees, we can only guess that they may possess meaning.

Among native Filipino words, there are many that seem to have been adopted from Chinese, but words of Malayan derivation are still more numerous. Just as the inhabitants of Java and Sumatra were converted to Islam, there was a time when the Philippines were under the rule of the Moro race, so that it was only natural that Malayan words should have found their way into the Philippine language. The use of Spanish and English has been a comparatively late practice but among the Christians who have been well educated, there are not a few who cannot distinguish whether the words they use every day are Malayan, Spanish, English, Chinese, Filipino or some other language.

Just as there are many Malayan words in the native dialect, there are many Sanskrit words in the ancient form of writing. Mr. Belsosa, who believes that the quickest way to unify the Philippine language would be to unify the form of writing, proposes the use of old characters in the schools, but the characters he offers are neither those of the mythological age nor of antiquity. Christians who claim to be civilized may not know that the aborigines living far apart from the civilized areas, such as the Tagbanua of Palawan, actually have a written language.

The present writer obtained 15 of these old characters when he visited Palawan Island some years ago and published them. They were received with much interest in academic circles and some scholars even expressed wonder that there should have been a form of writing among the Filipinos so long ago. Seeing that even scholars wondered at the existence of written characters among the aborigines, the people of the Philippines in general were greatly surprised by the results of the present writer's research. The characters are based on Sanskrit with some changes in shape and, like the Thai language or the Japanese phonetic alphabet, each character has no meaning but a syllabic value.

These so-called ancient characters are at present being used only by the Tagbanua, while all other Filipinos have entirely forgotten their ancient heritage of writing. The islanders now believe that Spanish is their only spoken language and that Roman letters are their only written language.

These are the old characters that Mr. Belsosa is trying to revive and make into a national system of writing. He calls this movement the Pangbansang Titik nang Pilipinas.

As the so-called ancient characters used several hundred years ago were commonly used by various races, their respective variations differed little in shape or pronunciation and about the only difference was an inversion in the order of distribution. Once the system becomes universalized, it should be easy to learn. Even though the native dialects are markedly different from each other, if the Tagalog language is used by means of this system of writing there would be a common, standard language. Such is the claim of the Belsosa movement. In China, northerners can hardly make themselves understood in the south and vice versa, but they have a common written language by means of which they can easily communicate with each other. In the same way, if the old system of writing is revived and universalized among the 43 tribes, the 83 dialects can be unified by means of the Tagalog written language.

The most advanced of the 43 Philippine tribes is probably the Tagalog. For some 375 years since Legaspi first established the Spanish colonial capital at Manila, the city has remained the political center of the Philippines, the center of the islands' educational, religious, monetary, diplomatic and all other activities. All important matters are transacted at Manila and in the influential Tagalog dialect. In the distribution of the Philippine dialects, the Bisaya tribe is the most numerous, but as its dialect is divided between Banayan and Cebu, it must give way to Tagalog which is used not only by the Tagalog but by other tribes as well. Ilocano, Bicol and Pampanga, which come next in order of the extent of distribution, also were written in the so-called ancient characters some 400 years ago.

As Manila is the metropolis of the Philippines, there are numerous publications in the Tagalog dialect. According to the 1915 statistics compiled by Prof. Beyer, the publications, including newspapers, for that year reached 3,465. Distributed by dialect, they are as follows: Tagalog 1,580, Bisaya 658, Ilocano 540, Bicol 306, Pampanga 277, Pangasinan 104.

Even from this table it is seen that Tagalog is qualified and capable of becoming the national language of the Philippines. It was not without reason, therefore, that President Manuel Quezon once planned to unify the dialects under Tagalog.

The level of civilization of a nation cannot be gauged simply by dialect or writing. It cannot be said off hand that a nation enjoys a high degree of civilization merely because it has a system of writing, or that it is barbarian because it has none.

Most travelers have the common fault of passing through a section of the Philippines and making general remarks on the basis of what they have come across incidentally within their extremely limited experience.

There are marked extremes in the civilization of the Philippines which make striking contrasts. The islands cannot be really appreciated by reading their literature, seeing their dance or hearing their music. Real knowledge can only be obtain- by going into the interior, risking many dangers, and intimately associating with rich and poor alike. This is the more important in studying the culture and art of the aborigines of the interior which are the sources of modern Philippine civilization.

Philippine culture is not manifested only in the literature and art of the cities. It is fully present in the myths, legends, art, songs and other activities of the aborigines. Who has suspected that there are 1,135 maxims and golden rules among them or that they have had many fine poets and prose writers? Who has been aware that in the mountain fastness of Ifgao in Luzon there was some 2,000 years ago the Pirapiles, one of the wonders of the world? It is the song, dance and art of the aborigines that truly represent the culture of the Philippines.

There is a popular song among the Filipinos called the Hele-Hele (also known as Halo-halin), a sort of lullaby that every islander, man or woman, young or old, knows. There is also a planting song, Maria Clara, another very popular air. Their numerous love songs are called Comintanz or Kundiman and are quite as popular as the Hele-Hele. Some of them are improvised songs, others, old and still others adapted from foreign sources.

Their sea songs were composed in ancient times by pirates who raided the coastal villages of the islands to inspire their crews. The native term for them is Sulilaen. They are full of the spirit of seafarers and adventurers. There are folk songs that are sung when harvesting rice or potatoes, or when putting them away in storage, but there are few opportunities to hear them in the cities. They are very soothing and of an unmistakably pastoral mood. There are songs that are chants to invoke the gods to rid the fields of harmful insects, rats, storms and floods, such as the Sakai and Jakun tribes sing. No labor songs existed in the Philippines in the old days.

In the 17th-19th centuries, when the Spanish were in occupation of the islands and when the Americans first came, martial airs were sung in every part of the archipelago. Among the Filipino youth, burning with the flame of patriotism and the aspiration for independence, war songs were greatly in vogue and stirred the people from the depth of their souls. The songs are of a few simple musical phrases. One of these songs is a song of the Nabaloi tribe which incites one to go Kayapa to capture enemies' heads. A song heard in Talubin on the outskirts of Bontoc from the throats of an aboriginal tribe was an improvised one, which should be regarded as a war song. A man kept time while the rest of the gathering sang in chorus.

There is an elegy called in the native tongue the Sanbotani, which is a modern composition based on a Catholic choral or hymn. In the olden days there was no special funeral song.

An aged aborigine named Punchinlan of the village of Banaue in the hilly province of Ifugao is skilled in chanting incantations. When someone falls ill in the village, he is called to chant the names of the ancestral gods and the members of the family chant in unison. The writer was on intimate terms with the villagers and was present at one such occasion. The chanting was in the same tones as the incantations of Japanese Shinto priests.

The Filipino as a race is a good singer and dancer. Especially the inhabitants of Bontoc in the hilly province are skilled at improvising war songs and dances. They do not sing while dancing, as some foreigners do, but dance to the accompaniment of a ganza or sulibao, a simple instrument which they strike with their palms. A dancer never sings while dancing.

Mr. Forbes, prior to proposing the independence of the Philippines in Congress, revisited the islands and after a careful inspection reported to Washington that there was not one beggar in the whole archipelago. But one wonders what he saw when making his inspection tour. It happens that there are numerous beggars. In the cities they are not very conspicuous because there are many people walking in the streets, but in the country they simply hit the eye. On Fridays they are permitted to go from door to door singing a song very much resembling that of a Japanese on pilgrimage asking for alms. This probably originated in the spread of Catholicism in the islands. Before that time there was no such a thing as a beggar among the Filipinos.

There is quite a store of fairy tales and legends among the native population. In the mountains where there are no hearths to give the feeling of home, the world of night is both weird and romantic. As soon as the red sun sinks below the horizon, a cool breeze comes wafting by. Aged aborigines call their cronies together and recount to each other the feats of their head-hunting days. Youths hum love songs to maidens or serenade them on the flute before Ato and Olog. These moments give zest to the life of the natives of the mountains, little known to town-dwellers. In the hinterland and its civilization, there is a silvan touch.

Among the myths of the Filipinos, there is a tale exactly like Noah and the flood. There was a deluge in the valley of Ifugao in antiquity and only a brother and sister were saved and they became man and wife, one story runs. There is a story about a monkey and a tortoise, which reminds one of the Japanese tale of a monkey and a crab. Also similar to a Japanese story, that of Princess Bamboo, is the Filipino tale of a girl born from a node of a bamboo tree.

The Isneg tribe of Apayao county is a community of nature-worshipping aborigines, who boast of no less than 540 guardian deities. Numerous as are the gods, still more multitudinous are the devils and evil spirit of the Isneg. There is among them a goddess named Inali, who brings happiness to the tribe, reminding one of Inari, a Japanese deity. Even among the Tagalog and Bisaya, who take pride in the high degree of their civilization and who are of the Catholic faith, there are not lacking men and women who believe in the existence of such evil spirits as Jingubalan and Asuyan.

The extent of the civilization of a race can sometimes be judged from the maxims, proverbs and old sayings that are current in the country. As mentioned before, there are 1,137 proverbs among the Filipinos, and if imported ones are added to the stock the number must be even larger. There are a number of very apt and pithy maxims such as:

As regards the artistic side of the Filipino, there are the textiles of the Igorot tribe, Ifugaoan sculpture, Bagoboan beadwork, and the silver ware of the Moros. Products of Christian influence are the embroidery of the Ilacanos and the bamboo hats and linens of the Bisaya tribe. The Filipinos possess a fine artistic sense and skill.

From the educational standpoint, the Christians seem to be the most highly-educated among the Filipinos for they enjoy higher educational facilities which are second only to the Japanese in the Orient. There are several universities and also agricultural schools, high schools and normal schools. Even elementary school children can understand English Education in the Philippines has advanced to a stage where Filipino teachers can take the place of American teachers with creditable results.

The year 1863 is memorable in the history of Philippine civilization as it was then that the Spanish Government established a system of public schools. Under this decree, a normal school was established in Manila and primary schools in the provinces. By 1898 some 2,100 schools had been erected throughout the country. At present there are about 6,000 public schools with 1,250,000 pupils and 28,000 teachers.

The University of the Philippines was founded in 1908. It is a secular institution and co-educational, having nine faculties. There are at present 6,000 students with 600 professors, assistant professors and other members of the faculty. Its yearly expenditure is 2,000,000 pesos.

St. Thomas University is a Catholic institution founded in 1611, boasting a history 25 years older than Harvard. Besides these, there are Oriental University, Manila University, National University and Rizal University. Outside the metropolitan area there are colleges of music, forestry, technology, a blind and deaf school, and a military academy.

In 1610 a comparative grammar of Spanish and Tagalog was published for the first time and in 1811 the first Spanish newspaper appeared at Manila.

Among the poets of the Filipinos, Rizal is pre-eminent. Besides him there are F. M. Guerrero, J. F. Salazar, C. M. Recto, Z. M. Galang, M. Gracia Concepcion, Mauco Mendez, Francisco Balagtas and Natividad Marques. Noted prose writings of Filipino authors are: Sucesos de las Islas Filipinas, 1609; Viago Intorno A Mondo, 1810; Florante at Lura, 1838; Urbana at Felisa, 1877; and Vida y Escritos der Dr. Rizal. Dr. Rizal's Noli me Tangere was a satiric novel originally written in Spanish to appeal to his Spanish comrades. It has been translated into German, English and Tagalog. The book is considered by the Filipinos as one that everyone should read who is to pass as one the least bit acquainted with Philippine literature.

A Beautiful Japanese Garden

The Japanese people, irrespective of their stations in life, are lovers of nature. And as a concrete manifestation of this fact are the many beautiful gardens which can be found in this land of the Rising Sun. Spotlessly clean and often boasting bridges and stone lanterns centuries old, these gardens reflect the aesthetic taste of the race, and are famous throughout the world for their beauty. The above photograph shows a typical Japanese garden, complete with bridge, "torii," pine trees and pond.

Scientists' Role

JAPANESE RESEARCH WORKERS URGED TO SPEED ARRIVAL OF NEW TECHNOLOGY

The responsibility of scientists and technicians of Japan in establishing the new Pacific age is emphasized by Dr. Shigeyoshi Matsumaye, Director of the Engineering Bureau, Communications Ministry.

The history of the world may be divided into three ages, the Mediterranean age, Atlantic age and Pacific age. Science and technique have also followed this course of development, says Dr. Matsumaye.

The Mediterranean age was ruled by the Roman Empire which extended its influence to the entire territory of Europe as well as of Africa. But in this age science and technique were still very primitive, and, furthermore, scientists and scholars were much oppressed by the Roman Church. Both science and technique did not develop because of the oppression.

Then science and technique that fled from the Roman oppression rooted themselves in England. That is to say toward the end of the eighteenth century, various machinery and technique were invented and these new inventions brought about the so-called industrial revolution. Such new machineries and inventions were first applied to the weaving industry in England.

In 1785 steam engines were used in the spinning and weaving mills of England. Next developed the iron manufacturing industry. Up to about 1740, the iron industry of England was very primitive, as the use of coal was not yet known. With the invention of the coke furnace, the industry was revived.

The development of the coal industry and steam engines not only stimulated the spinning and weaving industry, but also developed a new transportation method. In 1838, the Great Western, English steamship, crossed the Atlantic in fifteen days.

The invention of steam locomotives came in 1814 and in 1830. The first railway line was constructed between Liverpool and Manchester and extended to London in 1833. The new transportation facilities helped the development of industrial production of England. In the recent 150 years the output of cotton fabrics in England increased 600 times and the production of iron 500 times. It was this great productive power that enabled England to defeat Napoleon.

With steamships and railway lines, the Atlantic age utilized technique more extensively. Soon telegraphy was invented. England laid cables all over the world and information was gathered at London from all quarters of the globe. Then with the great naval strength, the British Empire and the United States controlled the whole world with the Atlantic as their central field of operation.

But time has changed, and just when the Atlantic age reached its greatest development, the Greater East Asia War broke out. The Greater East Asia War is a Pacific war, and it marks the beginning of the Pacific age. The nation that leads this historic new age is Japan. The last enduring stage of world history has at last arrived.

Science and technique played important roles in establishing and developing the Atlantic age. Likewise will the Pacific age be created by the force of higher science and technique.

In the past, Japan imported science and technique from foreign countries. Business leaders imported foreign patents but their products were prohibited from being exported to third countries. Japan's own technique and science were often at a disadvantage because of the monopolizing character of foreign technique.

Thus it was that the products of Japanese heavy and other industries could not find outlets to other countries.

The Greater East Asia War came just when Japan was in this condition. It has become necessary to give efforts for elevating the standard of Japanese technique. Scientists and technicians now bear the responsibility of creating Japanese technique and science. Under the present condition, the supply situation of all materials has changed. Some materials are abundant, but others lacking. If Japan is to follow the past technique, the production capacity will be restricted by materials that cannot be found sufficiently.

For instance, copper, iron and nickel are necessary for manufacturing certain machinery, but in Greater East Asia there is not much copper though the output of iron and nickel is large. As a result the production of certain categories of machineries will be restricted by the output of copper, while iron and nickel will show considerable surpluses. There is a new field for technique. American technique has been developed upon the basis of the natural resources in the United States. German technique is based on German resources. Thus Japan's technique must be established upon the resources of Greater East Asia.

The new technique must adjust the supply of materials, utilize available materials effectively and bring about efficiency. The mission of technicians is important, and the present level must be further advanced. For attaining this end, all scientists and technicians of Japan must exert great efforts, as their number is much smaller than in other countries.

Science and technique create new history. The former structure for world control by Great Britain and the United States was based upon their technical power. Technicians must give up their provincial-mindedness and unite for establishing the great Pacific age.

Japan-China Cultural Cooperation

"Concerning the cultural cooperation of Japan and China, I am fully convinced that the foundation of the East Asia culture is basically the same and the races of East Asia share one and the same fate," writes Chuo Tsuo-jen, noted Chinese writer, in the Asahi.

"On this is also to be based the policy of education. When Lieutenant-General Kisaburo Ando, former Vice-President of the Hsinminghui, left for Tokyo to take up his new post as the Vice-President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, I discussed with him the question of education, and particularly emphasized these two points. As the ideal for Japan-China cultural cooperation, I desire to have this point clearly understood by the peoples of the two countries. When this point is understood, propaganda work becomes unnecessary.

"That the foundation of the East Asia Culture is one can be considered in two ways. Firstly from the religious, artistic and cultural standpoints, and secondly from the Confucian thought. For instance, in Japan, China and the southern regions, Buddhism is extensively believed in and thus wherever in these places, one travels, one feels at home, never feeling that he is in a strange land. Such sense of friendly feeling alone results in uniting different races. It is not necessary to repeat that the destiny of all East Asian races is one. Any idea to make Japanese and Chinese people opposed to each other is a mistake. I firmly believe that even among those who are shouting for anti-Japanese resistance at Chungking there are surely some who recognize the common fate of the Asiatic races. One of my friends, an educational leader, said some ten years ago that the honor of the Asiatics is maintained because Japan exists in East Asia, and if ever there arises a conflict between Japan and China, it would be the greatest misfortune for the future of East Asia.

"Toward the end of the Manchu dynasty and the beginning of the Republic, when I was still young, an idea to prevent the invasion by Western nations by relying upon the strength of Japan, was popular. Today even those at Chungking are fully aware that the destiny of the Japanese and Chinese races is one. It is really most unfortunate that the present situation has been brought about between the two countries.

"In this sense, I believe the start of the present war between Japan, and the United States and the British Empire, is an extremely favorable opportunity for establishing the future plan for East Asia. To destroy the United States and the British Empire, the common enemies of East Asia. When this is clearly proved and known to the general public, the situation will naturally change.

"When this fundamental fact is realized, the question of cultural cooperation between Japan and China disappears. Of course the cultural cooperation of the two countries has existed since very remote times, and will continue long into the future. But cultural cooperation effected unconsciously is more effective than cooperation created consciously through education, literature and arts. However consciously cultural cooperation is encouraged, it will bring no good results if sentiment between the two peoples remains strained. It is therefore most important that harmony in the sentiment of the two peoples be brought about unconsciously and their cooperation brought about naturally."

Japan Yesterday And Today

(Continued from Page 6)

worth knowing. Perfection is something unreachable here below, but the nearest approach to it is the aim of one who is truly a person of taste. There is nothing in the world absolutely useless or ugly; every object in nature has some use, even beauty of some sort, if only we know it; and taste is an art to discover in what is apparently commonplace the sense of fitness of things or of the universal order.

Classic Examples

To illustrate this point—taste, or person who has it—we may cite the apparently extreme case of the "lady who loves worms" in the famous Heian-cho classic "Tsutsumi Chunagon Monogatari." This lady, unlike most other so-called persons of elegant taste who love flowers and butterflies, dotes upon all sorts of ugly worms and insects, especially caterpillars and centipedes which she pets and caresses "morning and night," as other ladies do nightingales, calling them pet names, and accommodating them in dainty boxes by night and carrying them in her beautiful kimono-sleeves by day, and showing them admiringly to her would-be suitors who come to admire her and her "pets," which latter, however, they abhor at heart. This lady loves all creatures "as they are made by providence" and so regards all persons who love only butterflies but hate their "true, original forms" as "fantastic vulgarians." The same logic leads her to hate all unnatural making-up of faces, commonly resorted to by ladies of fashion and artificial personal adornment both as troublesome and senseless desecration, and thus she "does not pluck her eyebrows or blacken her teeth, but goes about shamelessly smiling with her pearl-white teeth," petting her darling caterpillars. We of the 20th century will gladly admit that this lady was certainly a woman of right taste, if woman ever was, especially in regard to her "shameless" retention of her eyebrows and white teeth.

Something of the same sentiment, so beautifully expressed in the aforesaid monogatari has its after-echo in the prosaic but masculine words of Sir Thomas Brown who writes in his "Religio Medici": "I hold there is a general beauty in the works of God, and therefore no deformity in any kind or species of creatures, whatsoever. I cannot tell by what logic we call a toad, a bear, or an elephant ugly, they being created in those outward shapes and figures which best express the actions of their inward forms."

(To Be Continued)

Unique System of Inkyo Exists From Old Days

(Continued from Page 6)

is incompetent, would not provide a final solution of the problem.

In case of the disappearance of the head of a family, too, although adequate arrangements may be made for the administration of his estate, the law provides no means by which the duties connected with the headship of his family may be carried out. It may also happen that family members and relations may for various reasons consider the head of the family to be unworthy of his post. Such cases are by no means rare, and it is the writer's opinion that the Civil Code might with advantage be so amended as to make possible a system of kyo-sei inkyo, or compulsory retirement.

(The End)

Radio Program

Subject to Change Without Notice

Regular Program (Weekdays)

NEWS: 6, 7, 8, a.m.; 12, 3, 5, 7, 9, 10 and 11 p.m.

TIME: 7 a.m.; 12, 7 and 10 p.m.

Radio Exercise: 6:20, 7:05, 8:50 a.m.; 2:50 p.m.

Market Report: 11:30 a.m.; 4:30 p.m.

National School Hour: 11 a.m.; 2, and 4 p.m.

Music for Workers: 3:30 p.m.

Program Announcement: 7:20 a.m., and 5:30 p.m.

Wednesday

— Morning —

6:40 Serial Talk, "Builders of the Meiji Era," by Izumi Yanagida.

7:00 Time; News; Radio Exercise.

7:30 "National Resolution," by Masami Shimoda; Patriotic Poem Recital by Sadao Maruyama and Noburo Nakamura.

8:00 News; Music: Violin solo, "Fantasia Moses" (Rossini-Paganini), "The Mirror" (Paganini), "Two Hungarian Dances, No. 4 and No. 6" (Brahms) and "Habanera" and two other pieces of Hungarian Dance Music (Sarasate).

10:30 Wartime Housekeeping Hour.

11:00 National School Hour: "Patriotic Music Album," by records. Explanation by Yoshimi Nakano.

— Afternoon —

12:00 Time; News.

1:00 Narration: "The Lighthouse's Four Seasons," by Announcer Asanuma.

1:30 The Establishment of New Life Hour.

2:00 National School Hour: "Travel Account on Borneo, by Kaoru Watanabe.

4:00 Serial Lecture on Middle School Science Education.

— Evening —

6:00 Little Nation's Hour: News Drama "The Coconut," by Masayuki Mori and others.

6:30 Talk on "The Spirit of Japanese Agricultural Principles," by Hyoji Sugawara.

8:00 Military Hour.

9:00 News; Ono Accordion Quintette Band; Tokyo Mandolin Quartet Band; Fukushima Harmonica Band.

10:00 Time; Today's War Situation; News; International Broadcast from Rome. News from Italy.

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VACANCY in foreign firm for a lady office clerk with knowledge of English, typewriting and preferably accountancy. State particulars to Box 610, Japan Times, Yokohama.

WANTED immediately chauffeur. Wages ¥120 monthly. Box 60, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Situation Wanted

COOK, woman, experienced, seeks position. Box 70, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Instruction

ENGLISH, Russian taught by foreign lady, university education. Apply Box 609, Japan Times, Yokohama.

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REAL estate bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

For Rent, Yokohama

FURNISHED single large sunny room with breakfast for gentleman or lady on Bluff, three minutes from Mugita tramstop, available immediately or later. Apply Box 607, Japan Times, Yokohama.

UNFURNISHED semi-foreign bungalows, two-three rooms at 127 Takinoue, small garden, nice view. Apply Yokohama Post Office Box 287.

Wanted to Rent or Buy

ATTRACTIVE foreign house, good surroundings, modern conveniences, convenient situation. Tel. Otsuka 4763, Iguchi.

YOKOHAMA. Attractive foreign house, sunny, modern conveniences, convenient location, preferably on Bluff. Apply L. von Kories, 72 Yamate-cho, Yokohama.

For Sale

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FOREIGN furniture, clothes, sewing machines, pianos, gramophones, carpets and refrigerators at very attractive prices. M. Sensui Shoten, 126, 3-chome, Motomachi, Yokohama. Tel. 2-2356.

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GOLF sets, pianos, sewing machines, electric refrigerators and phonographs wanted from non-designated foreigners. Apply with particulars indicating his nationality. Matsumoto Shoten, 9 Ageba-cho, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

PIANOS used, grand or upright, at attractive prices. No objection to slight damages. Please write to Box 564, Japan Times, Yokohama.

PRIVATE party wishes to buy some old European oil paintings and miniatures painted on ivory. Offers to Box 81, Japan Times, Tokyo.

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USED furniture bought at high prices. C. Matsushita, furniture merchant, No. 172, Motomachi 4-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. Honkyoku 2-4448.

Professional Notices

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HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.

HOSAKA Hospital. Prof. Dr. T. Hosaka, obstetrician and gynaecologist. Hours: 9 a.m. to noon. Bright, sanitary and modern hospital. Address: 13, 1-chome, Kobiki-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo, behind Kabukiza Theater, corner of Miyoshi Bridge.

NANKOIN Sanatorium. Owned and supervised by Dr. K. Takata, Chigasaki, near Yokohama Railway Station. Located in a healthy situation, facing Sagami Bay, amidst beautiful scenery. Tel. Chigasaki No. 2.

DR. M. Takahashi (A.B., M.D. Stanford University). Specialist in ear, nose, and throat. Completely equipped lying-in facilities. 200 yards from Meguro Tramstop. Shimo-meguro 1-119, Meguro-ku, Tokyo. Hours by appointment. Tel. Osaki 49-0417.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 3-6 p.m., until noon on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

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SPOT RAW SILK MART LOOKS UP LAST WEEK

Good Orders Received From Provincial Areas Support Or Firm Up Prices

Special to the Japan Times and Advertiser

YOKOHAMA, March 23.—The situation of the spot raw silk market took on a new and improved aspect last week with daily business surging between 400 bales to 700 bales of export and home use silk at prices supported or even firmer than in the preceding week. This was owing to a series of good orders received from the provinces apparently in expectation of the satisfactory conclusion of the work of control now going on in the textile world.

The futures market was stronger, although business in it was still quiet. A favorable impression was received from the decision of the Central Raw Silk Association to depart from the present policy of cocoon inspection and to centralize it in white 20/22 denier silk instead of in 13/15 denier silk as hitherto from the next silk year; for it may be deduced from it that for the same silk year 20/22 deniers will take the chief part of production not only of home use silk but of export silk, which will naturally make the same deniers the principal object of delivery on the bourse, making things more bullish on it than at present.

Arrivals Large

For the first half of March, the condition of raw silk reception and distribution in Yokohama and Kobe was bullish; for according to the Yokohama Raw Silk Merchants' Guild returns, the arrivals at both ports for the period totaled 10,557½ bales, a gain of 1,487½ bales over the first half of February as a natural result of increased reeling mill efficiency in the spring season, and more than one-half of the arrivals was sold and re-shipped to the interior with a total of 6,628½ bales, showing an increase of 1,305 bales over a month ago. The stocks brought over to March 15 rose a little, which, however, was admissible in the present best reeling season and was even bullish, as they were said to have a much smaller percentage of unsaleable 13/15 deniers than before.

In connection with the cocoon and raw silk production program for the silk year 1942-1943, the Government authorities are expediting the determination of standard prices for silkworm eggs, cocoons and raw silk and are holding a meeting of the Raw Silk Committee on March 30, according to a report. All market people are looking forward to it.

In the formation of the new prices, however, the present low commodity price policy will of course be pursued firmly as is believed in the market. Another interesting question among the market people is how next silk year's raw silk production will be divided into export silk and home use silk, and from the same report, it is learned that the official decision on this question may be expected possibly toward the end of April.

The official efforts to produce cocoons up to the standard of 80,000,000 kwamme for this year on the official plans recently determined are enjoying the hearty cooperation of the people. Still some people consider it hard to hope for so much increased production. But a decrease in production, if any, will not bring about any change in the basic supply and demand plan; for Chinese cocoons may be imported so much as to satisfy the demand for short silk fibers and to insure the production of filature silk as much as planned at present, according to a reliable opinion in the market.

Clothing in Demand

Everywhere in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere apparel seem to be greatly in demand. News from the south is that the covering of the demand is projected there by weaving silks by hand looms in French Indo-China and some other places, where a demand for raw silk is being created in consequence, presaging a rosy future of the raw silk business there as well as trading in its manufactures. At any rate, a stimulating effect has been produced by the matter on the demand for common grade silk on the market here, where the silk is at a premium, tending to strengthen the general market tone.

It is reported from Osaka that at an extraordinary general meeting of the Rayon Yarn and Fabric Export Development Co. held on March 16, it was decided to re-organize the company and to rename it the Silk and Rayon Export Development Co. for the purpose of uniting the existing silk, rayon, staple fiber and pongee export structures by taking into combination with the company the Export Guilds of these goods.

Reference for Big Mills

Since the end of 1941, every Manufacturers' Federation of textile manufactures has been preparing for the enforcement of a policy based on the principle of concentrating the production of every kind of textile materials on big mills, preliminary to carrying out the production program of textile manufactures. On March 16, the Staple Fiber Federation's executive committee met in Tokyo and considered concrete plans for the purpose, submitted by 28 guilds of staple fiber manufacturers, and approved them, including the suspension of 50 per cent of looms out to the total fitted.

A Textile material may be obtained from rubber, states Taira Okuda, director of the Japan Synthetic Fiber Researching Association. This is a desirable means of disposing of rubber in excess supply in the south caused by the cessation of its exportation to the enemy countries; for a restriction on its production simply because of its overproduction is a matter to be considered most carefully, and instead of it, the Government and the people here ought to be much more interested in the question how to utilize rubber in excessive supply there for covering the shortage of supply of some commodities here, according to Mr. Okuda.

The Japan Synthetic Fiber Research Association is studying a process to make textile material from rubber, which will be treated chemically and physically by a special method and turned into a fiber of considerable elasticity and strength. The Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere requires all the textile resources it can find and if their shortage may be met by rubber, that would be killing two birds with one stone, Mr. Okuda thinks.

Sugar is another commodity in excessive abundance in the south. To use it for objects other than human consumption the same Association men for some time have been studying a process for obtaining a synthetic fiber from sugar. The problem is to synthesize tetraoxy hexamethylene diamin and tetraoxy adipic acid and to make a synthetic fiber of the polyamid type. This is difficult but not impossible to achieve, and if it results in success, "eating" may be transformed into "wearing".

Coal which is being oversupplied in China and Manchoukuo is an important material for a synthetic fiber, too, and the oils and fats obtainable from the fisheries extending over hundreds of millions of square miles in the north and the south also will perhaps be considered as materials for a synthetic fiber some day, concludes Mr. Okuda.

Ogura to Be Appointed South Bank President; Sasaki, War Bank Head

The Finance Ministry is expected shortly to announce Masatsune Ogura, former Finance Minister, as the first president of the Wartime Financing Bank, and Kenichiro Sasaki, vice-president of the South Manchuria Railway Company, as the first president of the Southern Development Bank in accordance with the decisions it has recently reached. Capitalized at $100,000,000, the Southern Development Bank is to supply the funds needed for the development of the various resources of the southwestern Pacific countries. The Wartime Financing Bank is to accommodate the funds required for industrial productivity expansion and for stabilizing the market prices of securities. Of the ¥300,000,000 at which it is to be capitalized, ¥200,000,000 is to be furnished by the Government. Tuesday morning Mr. Ogura called on Premier Tojo at his official residence and the two were closeted for 30 minutes discussing what the Chugai Shogyo considers some important matter.

ARTIFICIAL OIL PLAN TO MOVE FORWARD

Expansion of Output Necessary To Meet Demands of Co-Prosperity Sphere

The immutable nature of the artificial oil production promotion program was emphatically reiterated by Tsuneo Kususe, director of the Fuel Bureau of the Commerce and Industry Ministry at the Petitions Committee of the House of Representatives on Monday in view of oil demands of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere which exceed the natural oil produced by such oil centers as the East Indies, Burma and British Borneo, according to the Nikkan Kogyo. The Director warned the public against settling down into an easy optimism in the belief that all petroleum problems have vanished with the coming into the sphere of Japanese influence rich oil fields of the south, and testified to the need of driving forward the standing artificial oil program.

"Thanks to the glorious victories scored by the Imperial Forces," continued Director Kususe, "oil resources of the southern area have been brought under the sway of the Empire. However, maintenance of oil output of those areas at the normal level will not be sufficient to meet the demand of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Optimism is unwarranted when problems facing production of oil, and restoration of damaged refining equipment of the southern area and question of their transportation are considered. To greatly expand the output of artificial oil with utmost speed is a matter of high urgency to supplement the supply of natural oil, as well as for improving the quality of natural oil by means of artificial oil.

Artificial Oil Policy Adopted

"Ever since the Government adopted the Artificial Oil Industry Promotion Policy in December, 1940, various measures have been enforced to further artificial oil production. Operations are already under way in a number of plants, while others are ready to launch operations soon. Further expansion of plant equipment is contemplated by some for boosting output quantity as well as for the improvement of quality.

"All available attention is being shown by the Government toward facilitating early realization of promotion of artificial oil output, and wherever circumstances permit necessary materials and machinery will be supplied to all artificial oil plants although priority attention, through unavoidable necessity, was wont to be given superior plants qualified for early realization of production expansion. At any rate it is emphatically stated that the Government will carry on the existing artificial oil plan without alteration" concluded the Director.

Bank of Japan Accounts

March 24
(In ¥1,000)

Note Issues	4,879,902
Over Issues	179,902
Deposits	610,152
Loans	494,149

MOTORCAR INDUSTRY OF U.S. HIT BY WAR

Government Plans to Turn Auto Factories Into Munitions Making

Of all the United States industries the one most seriously hit by the current war is the motorcar industry, is the opinion of the Wall Street Magazine quoted in the latest number of the Kokusai Keizai Shuho in commenting on American wartime planning.

Due to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia almost all the United States motorcar assembling plants were closed from January 31. This drastic step was taken, according to the journal, to turn the motorcar industry to munitions making. Toward spring of last year, the United States Government, fearing a shortage of munition materials, made public its intent to curtail, from August, motorcar production by some 20 per cent.

Further Curtailment Made

With the arrival of August, the Government further declared that in September, October and November the motorcar production would be decreased by 26.5 per cent, which again was decreased to 48.4 per cent in February of this year, continues the magazine, adding that with the start of the War of Greater East Asia the U.S. Government finally planned to convert wholesale motorcar industries to munitions plants.

This transformation was decided on by the Government for two reasons, first the motorcar industry, which is a 100 per cent peacetime industry, is the biggest consumer of materials needed for munition industries, and second more than half of the whole of the United States machine tools are held by the industry in question, further states the journal.

With the object of utilizing the existing equipment and appropriating materials solely for munition industries, however, the plan is far from realization despite the fact that the Government is making frantic efforts toward this end, states the journal, Kokusai Keizai Shuho. The labor dispute, according to the journal, stand in the way of the realization of the Government scheme, in addition to the lowering of profit rates in motorcars due to increased taxes, higher wages, price increase of materials, etc., as a result of which the Wall Street Magazine laments, "The hardest hit victim of the current war is the motorcar industry of the United States."

COAL ASSOCIATION BUDGET ESTIMATED AT ¥3,200,000

Large Sum Needed to Carry on New Activities Placed Under Society Management

A Budget amounting to ¥3,200,000 needed for the operation of the Coal Control Association in the coming fiscal year will be submitted to the extraordinary general meeting of the association on March 27. Fees collected from member coal producers amounting to five sen per ton of coal produced will need to be somewhat augmented to cope with the mounting budget required to carry on new activities of the Association, says the Nippon Kogyo.

New activities and other factors accountable for the magnitude of the new budget include the placing under the management of the Association of the Mining Engineers Training Schools at Chikuho and Sapporo, the enlargement of staff personnel of the Association adequately to handle the increased volume of activities, and the abolition in the new fiscal year of the system of assessment of the "material distribution handling charge," resulting in the loss of one source of revenue of the organization.

In view of such a situation it is considered unavoidable to raise the current fee of five sen per ton of coal produced by member coal mining companies to the level of six or seven sen, is the opinion of the paper.

MORE CAPITAL PROMISED FOR MANGANESE EXPANSION

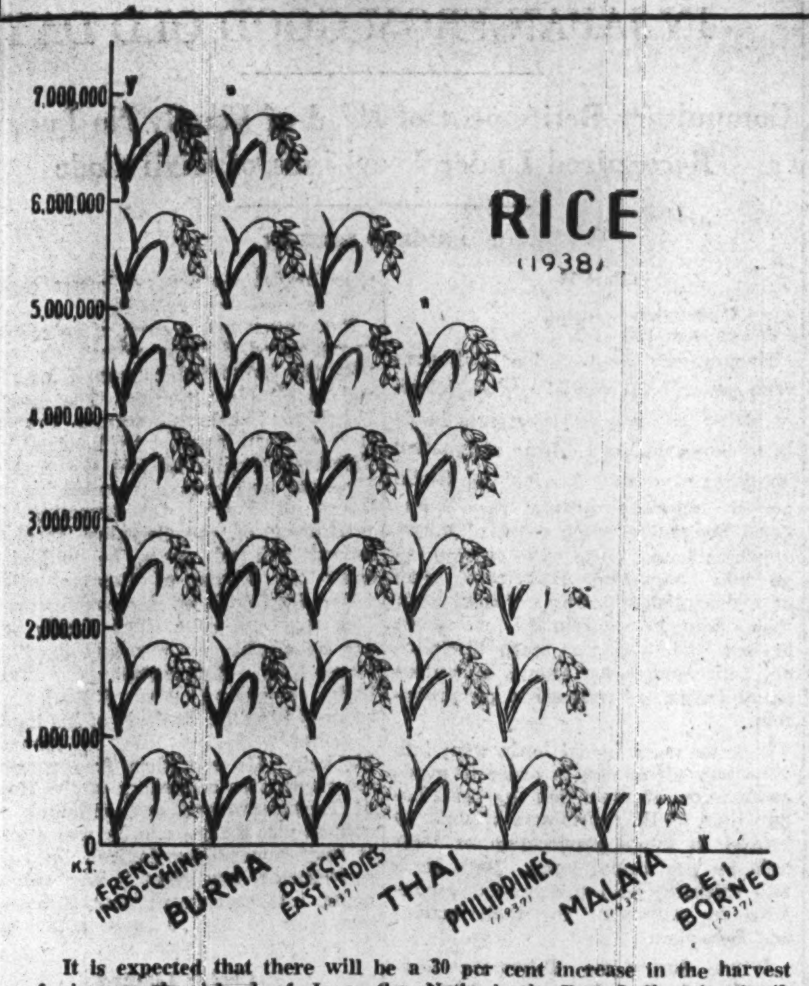
Expansion of activity of the Imperial Manganese Company is slated with the appointment to its presidency of Hyosuke Katsuda, and to managing directorship of Kenju Norisugi, both formerly directors of the mother company, the Imperial Mining Development Company, and with an assurance of its parent company for an increased capital supply required for enlarging the scope of activity, according to the Nikkan Kogyo.

Resignation of Mr. Katsuda and Mr. Norisugi from directorship of the Imperial Mining Development Company was approved at the company's general meeting of shareholders last Tuesday. With its capital tripled, in addition to the prospective receipt of an increased amount of Loss Indemnity Subsidy the Imperial Mining Development Company will be in the position to assist its filial company, the Imperial Manganese, to amplify its structure and scope of activities.

The first step taken by the Imperial Manganese Company was to incorporate the manganese department of the Metal Control Association to act as an advisory organ. The transference of this manganese department at this time to the Imperial Manganese came as a result of general opinion that a greater efficiency in the industry could be effected through the new combination.

With larger working funds at its disposal the Imperial Manganese plans to annex many manganese mines enabling it to apply a highly rationalized working plan with the most economical allocation of labor, materials and trucks with the best results.

Enough for All



It is expected that there will be a 30 per cent increase in the harvest of rice on the island of Java, the Netherlands East Indies, in April, when the first gathering-in of the season is to take place, over the corresponding period of last year. The crop is believed sufficient to feed not only the inhabitants of Java but of all the islands of the East Indies. French Indo-China is the second rice-exporting country of the world after Burma and is the third producing country. In 1938 it produced 7,210,000 metric tons. Rangoon rice of Burma is familiar to the Japanese as "imported rice" which is used in mixture with the rice produced at home. Burma is the world's foremost rice-exporting country. So fertile is the soil of the Menium basin in the northwestern part of Thailand that if the planting is done in the rainy season, in about June, no fertilizer is necessary to harvest in autumn. The rain water sweeping through the jungles deposits decayed vegetable matter in the River Menium and river water, full of fertilizing material, overflows the banks and forms rich soil for the planting of rice.

BORNEO OIL WELLS GUSHING ABUNDANTLY

Pipelines Repaired by Japanese Give Drilling Industry Rosy Outlook

With their drilling facilities repaired completely by oil-drilling corps of the Imperial Forces, the oilfields in Miri and other places of British Borneo are gushing more abundant oil than before, reports an Asahi correspondent in Miri who presided over a roundtable conference of the officers of the corps. Quoting the officers who did their utmost for the acquisition of oil there since their landing on the island, the correspondent continues:

The oil drilling history of British Borneo can be traced back to 1919 in Miri. The annual output of oil has been 140,000 tons in recent years. However, during the World War a peak of some 800,000 tons was reached. Because of its old age the output has dwindled recently, it is generally believed. This decrease, however, can be attributed partly to the discovery of a rich oil field in Seria in the neighborhood of Miri.

The drilling of the oilfield in Seria was started in 1932 and year by year the output rose to a level of 700,000 tons annually in recent years. The investigation made by the corps shows that the oilfield there is more promising than imagined.

The crude oil in Miri and Seria oilfields is sent through a pipeline to the refinery located 6 kilometers northeast of Miri. The oil refined is supplied to ships by pipelines running to a point 4000 meters out to sea.

The drilling and refining facilities and pipelines were destroyed by fleeing enemy troops to a certain extent, but not completely. Almost all the facilities are now being operated as before thanks to efforts made by the landing Imperial Forces on the island.

According to an investigation in 1930, the output of the whole East Indies is estimated to reach annually 8,000,000 tons of which Sumatra produced 4,500,000 tons, Borneo including British Borneo 2,500,000 tons and Java 1,000,000 tons. Oil drilling industry in Borneo has a rosy future when the fact is taken into consideration that geologically the regions are observed as rich oil producing places and there are a great many places still remaining untapped by any mineral experts.

HEMP OUTPUT BOOSTED BY 800,000 KIN FOR 1942

Domestic hemp output boost program for 1942 to meet the growing demand for the fiber material of this kind was disclosed on Monday by the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry. New goals for various types of hemp drafted by the Ministry reveal an increase by 800,000 kin (one kin equals 1.3227 pounds) for ramie as compared with the 1941 goal, 300,000 kin for hemp, and 4,600,000 kin for jute, an exception being registered in flax, the new goal of which shows a decrease by 6,500,000 kin which is accountable for the conversion of a part of the flax farms for foodstuffs raising for increasing edibles.

New production goals of these fiber materials were proportionately allocated to producing prefectures. Efforts will not be spared by the authorities for amply realizing the new goals set for these vital fiber materials, reports the Chugai. The 1942 production goals by kinds are shown in the following table (unit: 1,000 kin).

	1942 goal	1941 goal
Ramie	14,000	13,363
Hemp	37,000	33,357
Jute	20,000	26,531
Flax	111,000	106,405

SHORT-TERM MARKET BRISK AT MONTH-END

Busy Situation Exists Due to Spurred Disbursements By Government

The month of March will come to a close with a busy situation existing on the Tokyo short-term money market due to the spurred disbursements of the Government, predicts the Chugai.

As Toyotaro Yuki, governor of the Bank of Japan, reported to the board of directors of the bank on March 18, Government's spendings for this month in excess to its receipts will reach the huge sum of ¥300,000,000 and in addition ¥95,000,000 of the 125th rice notes will be redeemed today.

A similar brisk situation will also be seen in money demand, as payments in securities are expected to amount to a significant sum. Even during this week ¥77,000,000 will be paid in bank debentures, ¥25,000,000 in corporate debentures and ¥10,000,000 in Manchoukuo and China issues. Money demand will further be spurred by the commercial banks' subscription to Government bonds which will absorb a considerable sum of money from the market. In addition to such brisk money demand, a significant sum will flow out from the Tokyo market to the neighboring districts.

Overnight Loans on Demand

Since the beginning of this month, generally speaking the short-term money market here has been in a considerably unstable condition owing to the growing demand for overnight loans. According to the Chugai, there is a tendency of call loan demand to grow further brisk at the end of this month.

The Chugai also reports that money in trust made noticeable increase of ¥29,414,684,000 last month owing to the successful progress of the national savings encouragement campaign. The balance of money put in all trust companies as of February 28 stood at ¥3,114,375,286 which compares with ¥84,950,602 for the previous month. Securities in trust swelled by ¥2,596,398 to ¥690,773,667 and immovables in trust by ¥418,656.

Trust Securities

Holdings of securities by trust companies throughout the country totaled ¥1,360,520,276, of which Government bonds account for ¥366,470,299; foreign Government bonds, ¥45,794,647; prefectural and municipal bonds, ¥42,232,750; corporate debentures, ¥669,711,413; stocks, ¥121,272,969 and foreign corporate debentures, ¥115,038,198. An increase of ¥4,148,529 was made in Government bonds, ¥4,021,965 in foreign government bonds, ¥1,632,319 in stocks and ¥139,450 in foreign corporate debentures. Holdings of prefectural and municipal bonds, however, dropped by ¥66,401.

Bill Clearings

March 24
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	200,433	113,385
Balance	42,809	32,624

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TOHO COLLIERY RISE INTERESTS TRADERS

Technical Factors Make Bulls Wary Although News Most Favorable

The most interesting ware on the Tokyo Stock Exchange Tuesday was Toho Colliery which remarkably advanced by ¥1.30 owing to the news reporting the smooth progress of the productivity expansion scheme of the mining firm. Transactions in Tokyo Exchange, new, and spinnings were less brisk than expected both in the morning and afternoon sittings.

Foreign cables of the mopping-up operations on the Bataan front, Philippines, and Japanese air raids on Port Moresby, New Guinea, supplied favorable factors to the bourse, but a bull sentiment thus aroused was damped by an indication that the pending plan to raise covers will not be realized so early as generally expected.

Kanegafuchi Spinning opened in the morning session of the short-term market and closed at the same quotation. Soon after the afternoon session was opened, however, there appeared a buying sentiment and the issue rose by ¥0.30. Other issues, generally speaking, took a zig-zag course on the short-term market.

Closing quotations of important issues in the afternoon session of the short-term market are as follows: Tokyo Exchange, new ¥131.50, N.Y.K. ¥106.30 its new ¥91.30, Kanegafuchi Spinning ¥155.00, its new ¥99.40 and Teikoku Rayon, new, ¥92.70.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

First Section	Clos.		Mar.	Apr.
Fuji Spinning (50)	67.0	d .2	....	67.5
Do, new (25)	37.6		37.9	38.3
Kanegafuchi Spin (50)	155.5	d .1	....	157.0
Do, new (25)	99.8	d .7	....	100.9
Teikoku Rayon (50)	103.8	d .8	....	104.1
Do, new (37½)	93.0		....	93.5
Tokyo Rayon (50)	37.9	d1.1	....	37.6
Second Section				
N.Y.K. (50)	106.4	d .7	....	106.1
Do, new (371)	91.6	d .4	92.2	91.5
O.S.K. (50)	97.6	d .5	98.3	98.5
Do, new (37½)	83.0	d .5	83.8	96.9
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	79.6	d1.0	80.5	80.9
Do, new (25)	51.8	d .5	52.4	52.6
Uraga Dock (50)	87.3	u .1	....	88.5
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	101.7	d .3	....	103.0
Hitachi Works (50)	....		73.5	73.8
Third Section				
Japan Fat (50)	49.8	d .3	....	50.8
Japan Soda (25)	32.4	d .1	....	33.2
Japan Oil (50)	73.2	d .6	78.2	77.4
Karafuto Oil (50)	51.2	d .6	51.4	51.9

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices yesterday morning were:

Kogo 5%	106.70	106.70	106.70	106.70
Second 5%	106.65	106.65	106.65	106.65
First 4%	102.90	102.90	102.90	102.90

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos
Tokyo Stock, new	131.4	131.6	131.4	131.5
N.Y.K., old	106.4	106.4	106.2	106.3
N.Y.K., new	91.4	91.4	91.4	91.3
Kanegafuchi Spin.	155.3	155.3	155.3	155.0
Do, new	99.5	99.5	99.3	99.5
Teikoku Rayon, n.	92.8	92.9	92.8	92.7
Osaka Stock, new	71.6	71.7	71.6	71.7
S. M. Railway	69.7	69.8	69.7	69.8
Mitsubishi Heavy	101.6	101.7	101.6	101.6
Hitachi Works	75.1	75.1	75.1	75.0
Japan Steel Tube	73.7	73.7	73.7	73.6
Japan Oil	78.3	78.3	78.2	78.2
Japan Mining	60.5	60.5	60.5	60.4
Manchurian Ind	58.2	58.2	58.2	....

SCIENTISTS TO INVESTIGATE RARITIES OF SOUTH AREAS

Three Groups of Technicians Will Leave Japan About Middle of April

A meeting of scientists and technical officials of the Commerce and Industry Ministry and the Technical Board was recently held at the Imperial Hotel, Tokyo, sponsored by the Science Mobilization Society, when programs for dispatching investigators to countries in the southern areas in search of rare elements were discussed, according to the Nikkan Kogyo.

At the meeting were Dr. Iimori of the Physico-Chemical Industries, Dr. Kobayashi of the Nippon Denki (Electric) Company, Doctors Tanaka and Kimura of the Tokyo Imperial University, Dr. Ogawa of the Kyushu Imperial University and others representing civilian quarters, and several officials of the Commerce and Industry Ministry and the Technical Board. After a detailed study regarding the dispatch of investigators in search of rare elements the following plan was formulated.

Scientists numbering about 20 are to be sent in three groups, one respectively to French Indo-China, Burma and Malaya. Experts going to French Indo-China will be mostly composed of scientists of the Physico-Chemical Industries, while those going to Burma will be furnished by the Nippon Denki (Electric) Company. The attention of these scientists will chiefly be focussed on searching for rare elements such as tantalum, cerium, niobium, thulium, titanium, lithium, strontium, beryllium and the like. The parties will sail for their respective destinations in the middle of April. In this connection industrialists who require these elements are invited to file their requests with the Science Mobilization Society.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with Prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	131.5	— .50
N.Y.K., new, short-term	91.3	..
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	99.4	—2.00
Teikoku Rayon, new, short-term	92.4	— .60
Government bond, Kogo 5s	106.70	same

PROVINCIAL PRICE CONTROL TASK OF CENTRAL COUNCIL

Relations With Ministry Bureau To Be Righted at Forth-Coming Meeting

Perfection of provincial Price Control Cooperative setups is the great common task of the Central Price Control Cooperative Council and the Price Bureau of the Commerce and Industry Ministry, reports the Nikkan Kogyo. With this as the central object, a national convention of delegates of provincial price control cooperative councils is scheduled to be held at the Industrial Club (Kogyo Club), Marunouchi, Tokyo, on March 28, under the auspices of the Central Price Control Cooperative Council. Apart from the efforts of the Council, the Commerce and Industry Ministry is giving eager attention to the question of how to promote mutual relations among prefectural price control cooperative councils, and between them and the central council. In the opinion of the paper, the situation will be much improved at the coming convention.

The Central Price Control Cooperative Council was successful in giving shape to prefectural price control cooperative councils in the course of 1941. That, however, went no further than the mere creation of provincial agents: no trouble was taken to provide for the mutual relations among them, or between them and the central council. To leave the matter in the existing state of vagueness is considered intolerable when the prosecution of the low price policy is imperative in the current emergency. It is expected that the coming convention will correct the existing situation.

Will Appoint Special Official

The Commerce and Industry Ministry intends to appoint a special official within the Price Bureau to adjust commodity prices between various "regional price blocs," and to do away with the prevalence of inequality of prices in different parts of the country which is parent to many unfavorable economic results. The Central Price Control Cooperative Council is also contemplating posting officers entrusted with a similar task, in provincial centers.

At any rate the systematization of provincial price cooperative councils, and assisting to develop effective factors for the adjustment of commodity prices is the first essential guarantee of the successful functioning of the Commerce and Industry Ministry Price Bureau. The close cooperation observed between the Commerce and Industry Ministry and the Central Price Control Cooperative Council in this question is regarded as an auspicious promise of success by interested quarters.

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1942

American Barbarism

The famous Japanese cherry trees along the banks of the Potomac River in Washington, D.C., have been hacked down, according to belated reports which have reached here recently. Citizens of the American capital, taking matters into their own hands immediately after the opening of the war, chose this characteristic act of vandalism as the most fitting way to express their peculiar American conception of patriotism, while the responsible authorities stood by unable or unwilling to uphold law and order.

This spectacular group of 3,000 cherry trees, donated by the municipality of Tokyo in 1912 at the request of the Americans themselves, used to constitute one of the most valuable assets to the scenic beauty of Washington, drawing literally hundreds of thousands of spectators during blossom time each year. The wanton destruction of this treasure is America's loss, not Japan's, particularly since the memory of the deed will remain for all time to remind the world of the standard of American conduct.

In every war, both the United States and Britain seem to reveal a special penchant for accusing their enemies of being a menace to civilization while they pose as the sole defenders of everything noble, righteous, and humane. When their claims are stripped of all the fine but empty words, in the use of which they are admittedly past masters, the British and the Americans however will be seen to be anything but the defenders of civilization that they pretend to be. In fact, although they themselves apparently believe in their own claims, an impartial analysis of their conduct will reveal that of all the peoples of this earth who have pretensions to being civilized, the Anglo-Saxons possess the thinnest veneer of civilization. As long as things go well with them, they manage to keep themselves covered with their veneer of civilization, but whenever things start going wrong, the veneer drops off to reveal the savagery which lies beneath. This is particularly true of the Americans, who living in a relatively young and newly developed country, are still pretty close to elemental barbarism.

The present war has already furnished many other examples of this fact besides the case of the cherry trees. The Japanese pavilion at the World's Fair in New York, donated to the city of New York at its request when the exposition was ended, was maliciously set to the torch on the outbreak of the war. Japanese goods in the stores of America were thrown out into the streets to be kicked around by the mob. Innocent Japanese residents of America have been mistreated and forcibly evicted from their places of residence. Chinese in America have been cautioned to wear distinguishing badges to differentiate them from the Japanese residents whom some sections of the American public openly planned to assault.

After harping for years on alleged Japanese barbarism in bombing military objectives during the China Affair, the Americans applauded with great glee when the British recently repeatedly tried to bomb the Renault works in the suburbs of Paris. The fact that the target was in a thickly populated residential district, that the victims were French people with whom neither the British nor the Americans are at war, that scores of innocent women and children were killed and hundreds wounded in the indiscriminate bombing of this non-combatant area meant nothing to the Americans. Under-secretary of State Sumner Welles went so far as to officially voice his approval of this act of barbarism. Worst of all, it is now an old story that American soldiers, supposedly guarding innocent Japanese civilian refugees interned in a school building at Davao, turned their machine guns on these helpless people and deliberately massacred them in cold blood. A few of the Japanese were previously actually tortured by having boiling water poured on them.

These are acts committed by a people who love to accuse others of being barbarians, who love to picture themselves as a morally superior people entitled to pass judgment on all the rest of the world, who love to pose as the defenders of righteousness and humanity.

The barbarism of the Americans in wartime is not surprising, for the Americans are a barbarous people even in normal times of peace. America is a nation which in the twentieth century can still boast of lynchings, where senators from southern states can stand before the highest legislative chamber of the nation and solemnly debate against the passage of an anti-lynching bill, where race riots have raged unchecked for days in major cities like St. Louis and Chicago, where gangster warfare in the city streets feature the use of machine guns and armored cars, where there are more hold-ups and murders and criminal assaults than any other country in the world.

Such a record is natural, for the Americans, despite all the impressive trappings which come with their material wealth, are yet a primitive people. Human slavery flourished on an extensive scale in America until less than eighty years ago, and a great civil war was necessary to force its abolition. Hangings and shootings, vigilante committees and posses, were prevalent over extensive parts of the country until less than a generation ago, betokening a delayed development of respect for law and regularly constituted authority. Only a hundred years ago, a large part of the American continent was a wilderness, and the American people were rough frontiersmen struggling with elemental nature. Their Anglo-Saxon ancestors were still rude savages clothed in animal skins, living in wattle huts, and speaking an unwritten gibberish at a time when the Japanese were building the architectural marvel of Horyuji Temple and writing philosophical treatises on the Law of Karma. No wonder the Americans, and the British too, so recently emerged from primitive barbarism so easily revert to type under the stress of a losing war!

The Americans, although childish and prejudiced in many ways, are generally openhearted and well-intentioned. At their best they can be a very likeable people. They are not degenerate or vicious; they are only primitive, hence there is hope for them in the future. But lacking an adequate background of social discipline and cultural traditions, they still become too easily the slaves of elemental emotions and brute passions. In times of stress, therefore, they become dangerously irresponsible. That such a people, in their war against Japan, should pose as the champions of civilization and humanity is a travesty upon historical fact. For the sake of civilization and humanity, it is America which must be chastised and disciplined and educated so that her barbarism will cease to menace the rest of the world.

A Year Ago Today

—March 25, 1941—

From the Files of The Japan Times & Advertiser

Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, Japanese Foreign Minister, conferred for an hour and a half at the Kremlin with Mr. Josef Stalin, Secretary General of the Soviet Communist Party and Mr. Viacheslav M. Molotov, chairman of the Council of Commissars and concurrently Foreign Commissar, a Domei dispatch from Moscow reported.

The dispatch continued: "Mr. Matsuoka after concluding a 32 hour stay in Moscow left for Berlin at 11 o'clock tonight. In an interview before his departure, Mr. Matsuoka categorically denied that he had met Mr. Lawrence A. Steinhardt, United States Ambassador, and Sir Stafford Cripps, British Ambassador. He also laughingly dismissed rumors that Mr. Eric Kabonne, French Ambassador, had been present at the Kremlin, when he visited Mr. Josef Stalin and Mr. Viacheslav M. Molotov."

In the course of an article on the editorial page entitled, "Matsuoka's Historical visit to Europe arouses unprecedented interest in Berlin," Rudolf Fischer, wrote:

"It is an event without precedent in history that Japan's Foreign Minister leaves his country to pay an official visit to Europe. And, indeed, he is not just coming to the capitals of the Axis Powers but at the same time to the capitals of Europe, a united Europe. The transformation of this Continent into a working political unity has, to a large extent, taken place in the course of the last eight months during which the alliance of the Axis Powers with Japan has been in existence. The expulsion of Great Britain from the Continent not only made it possible to protect the Continent of Europe from every attack from the Atlantic but to extend the influences of the European Axis Powers far out in the Atlantic—from a military as well as from a political point of view.

"It is largely due to the existence of the Tripartite Alliance that a new order has voluntarily arisen in Central and Southwestern Europe . . . The hour of decision is approaching and the final victory will show its results not only on the European continent but also in East Asia."

Burma's Agriculture

The staple industry of Burma is agriculture, but many cultivators are also artisans in the by-season. In addition to rice-growing, the felling of timber, and fisheries, the chief occupations are rice-husking, silk-weaving and dyeing. The most important of the non-agricultural manufacturing industries is that connected with the working and refining of oil.

The principal refineries are at Syriam, near Rangoon. The introduction of cheap cottons and silk fabrics has dealt a blow to hand-weaving, while aniline dyes are driving out the native vegetable product; but both industries still linger in the rural tracts.

UNIQUE SYSTEM OF INKYO EXISTS IN JAPAN FROM GOOD OLD DAYS

Compulsory Retirement of Head of Family No Longer Recognized Under Provisions of Civil Code

By SHIGETO HOZUMI

Part II

From Contemporary Japan, March issue, 1942

During both the period of civil government and the feudal period, inkyo, or retirement, was in some cases hardly to be distinguished from resignation implying dismissal. During the feudal period, especially during the Tokugawa Shogunate, some cases of inkyo, in which feudal lords were ordered to go into compulsory retirement, were of a disciplinary nature. Feudal lords took similar disciplinary measures against their retainers, such disciplinary retirement being known as tsutsushimi inkyo, or retirement on probation.

In some cases feudal lords went into voluntary retirement in order to evade confiscation of their fiefs by the Shogun, just as their retainers voluntarily retired to evade confiscation of their fiefs by the feudal lords. Both lords and retainers held themselves responsible in retirement for their actions and behaviors.

It was during the Tokugawa Shogunate that the inkyo system began to spread among the common people—farmers, artisans and tradesmen. Under the class system then prevailing, commoners, if assiduous in the pursuit of their business, were able to accumulate wealth, but could never hope to attain high social status or distinction. They probably thought it hardly worth their while to continue working hard after reaching old age. Another factor to be considered is the custom of early marriage.

Living in Easy Retirement

Tradesmen found it quite easy to hand over their businesses to their sons or sons-in-law while they themselves were still in the prime of life. This encouraged the widespread adoption of the system of raku inkyo, or living in easy retirement. Easy-gong heads of families would go into waka inkyo, or retirement while still comparatively young, by transferring the headship of the family and all business responsibilities to younger brothers. In some cases, when heads of families were given to dissipation, family councils may have been summoned to put them into oshikome inkyo, or compulsory retirement.

The inkyo system of this country, the development of which has been reviewed here, has been maintained ever since the Meiji Restoration of 1868. It is given full recognition in the Civil Code enacted in 1898 (the 31st year of the Meiji era), although the modern system differs from the old in the following points:

(1) The inkyo system is now a practice recognized by private, not by public, law.

(2) The age at which an individual becomes eligible for retirement is now fixed at 60 years or over, this being a compromise between the 70 and 50 years of age which were the limits in force during the period of civil government and the feudal period respectively.

(3) Compulsory retirement (oshikome inkyo) is no longer recognized by the Civil Code. Retirement from the headship of a family must be voluntary. In the case of a male head, retirement may take place when the age-limit is reached and in the case of a female head at any time irrespective of age. Legal authority for the retirement of the head of a family is needed only when this occurs owing to unavoidable circumstances or when the head enters another family by marriage. Except for these negative restrictions, the head of a family shall never be compelled or coerced by Government authorities, relations or others to go into retirement.

No Statistics Available

There are no comprehensive statistics available to show the total annual number of retirements from family headship. Retirement is most usual among male heads of families who have reached old age and female heads of families, retirement in both cases requiring no formalities except the report made to the municipal office. The figures that are available are those covering cases of retirement by heads of families owing to unavoidable circumstances or marriage into other families, for which legal authorization must be obtained under the provisions of the Civil Code.

In 1939, 2,315 applications were filed by heads of families for permission to go into retirement, of which 1,308 from male heads and 964 from female heads were granted, the remaining 43 being refused. In 1940, 2,545 applications were filed, of which 1,370 from male heads and 1,134 from female heads were granted, the other 41 being refused. Although these figures cover only two years, it is clear that the number of those who go into retirement is quite large.

The idea of inkyo, as handed down from past times, was that the individuals who went into retirement should either devote themselves to an easy-going life, perhaps in communion with nature, or lead a pious life by entering the Buddhist orders, or remain on probation in a sort of semi-confinement. In actual practice, however, retirement often meant something quite different.

No Longer Hereditary

Toyotomi Hideyoshi took personal command of the expedition to Chosen in spite of the fact that he had surrendered his post as chief adviser to the Emperor. It was after his transfer of the Shogunate to his son Hidetada that Tokugawa Iyeyasu, founder of the Tokugawa Shogunate, took personal command of the winter campaign against the forces in Osaka Castle. Government positions and business posts are no longer hereditary and family headship today no longer carries with it these responsibilities.

Retirement today, even when officially registered, does not necessarily mean that the individual concerned puts an end to all his activities. The case of Korekiyo Takahashi, former Premier, is a case in point. As head of the Takahashi family he had the rank of Viscount and was a member of the House of Peers. On assuming the presidency of the Seiyukai, then the largest political party, he wished to enter the House of Representatives. The Election Law, however, provides that the head of a titled family shall not be eligible for membership of the House of Representatives. Takahashi overcame the difficulty by relinquishing the headship of his family, together with his title, in favor of his heir. He was then free to stand for election as a member of the House of Representatives and although the contest was a close one, he was elected. It may appear paradoxical, but it is nevertheless true, that it was only by going into retirement that Takahashi was able to take a more active part in the political arena.

Choice Limited

When female heads of families go into retirement, it is usually in order to marry into other families. When the male head of a family dies and is survived only by female members of the family, the law stipulates that his eldest daughter shall succeed as head of the family. In such a case the woman usually finds this a handicap when the question of her marriage arises. If she wishes to marry without relinquishing the headship of her family, she must choose as a partner a man who is prepared to marry into her family. This severely limits the range of her choice. She cannot expect to marry any man who is already the head of a family or who is heir to a family and there are few young men who care to marry into other families.

Such a woman can herself, of course, marry into another family, but only if she is prepared to let her family lapse. In this case, however, she will have a knotty problem to solve. If an individual has himself established the family, it is a simple matter for him to let the family lapse. If, however, the family is one to the headship of which the individual has succeeded, the family cannot become extinct by the retirement of its head without permission being obtained from a law court. Such permission is not to be obtained easily. The simplest and easiest way for the female therefore, for the female head of a family to marry is to go into retirement and transfer the headship of her family to a newly-chosen heir. She is then free to marry into another family.

Advantages and Disadvantages

The inkyo system has advantages and disadvantages. Some people profess to see no merit in it, pointing out that everyone must continue to work or carry out his duties while he remains alive. Others, who contend that the inkyo system deserves encouragement, point out the desirability of injecting new life into society by allowing the aged to give place to the young. It must be remembered, however, that criticism of the inkyo system as established in the Civil Code is entirely irrelevant, for the law stipulates nothing more than that the head of a family shall cease to hold this position on retirement.

Inkyo does not debar a person from retaining any official position he may hold, nor need it curtail the business activities or other work carried on by the "retired" person. It must also be borne in mind that since the Meiji Restoration of 1868 the head of a family has had no special responsibilities in public law with the exceptions of the heads of titled families, who are eligible for election to the House of Peers and have voting rights for such elections.

So far as public law is concerned, the inkyo system is not an absolute necessity. Legally, however, the head of a family is not only authorized to control his family, but obliged to maintain its members. In case, therefore, the head of a family is aged, or suffers from ill health, or becomes unfit for the headship of the family through unavoidable circumstances, or finds his position as family head an obstacle in his personal career, the inkyo system is needed to enable him to transfer the headship of his family to another member. Without such a system serious embarrassment might be experienced.

Convenience to Many

It may be argued, too, that it would be unwise to abolish a practice that has been widespread in so many strata of society from time immemorial. Those sections of the current Civil Code which grant recognition to the inkyo system, including every precaution to prevent its possible abuse, undoubtedly, represent wise legislation. There is no evidence that the system is being abused, but ample evidence that it has been of great convenience to many people.

It has already been stated that by the provisions of the current Civil Code an individual may relinquish the headship of his family only of his own free will. Although this provision is intended to safeguard the headship of a family from outside influences, the writer is of the opinion that the Civil Code needs to be amended so as to provide for kyo-sei inkyo, or compulsory retirement, to meet the needs of extraordinary but unfortunately frequent cases. When, for instance, the head of a family becomes insane, there is almost no likelihood of his relinquishing the headship of the family in favor of another member of the family of his own accord. The mere appointment of a guardian for the vicarious conduct of the headship, on the ground that the head of the family

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JAPAN YESTERDAY AND TODAY

The Japanese Taste

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times and Advertiser Staff

Part I

First, we must disabuse our mind of the conventional meaning of "taste," as understood in English. Such popular maxims as "tastes differ," and "everyone to his taste," etc., indicate that taste is regarded among Western people as an expression of one's likes and dislikes, which consequently may betray the degree or the state of one's cultivation or want of it. Thus it is said of those to whom "there is no pleasure like eating" that they are persons of low taste, or those taking aesthetic delight in pictures and poetry as of high taste, and so on.

There the province of taste seems to stop, so that a man's taste is not a matter of very high consideration, being at best held as of secondary rank beside the more "solid" qualities like benevolence, chastity, courage or genius. True that worldly-wise men like Chesterfield have made much of this word, but they have done so only as a means to an end, treating it as a synonym for "good breeding," or "insinuating manners," or the like, more as an "ornamental" than "solid" quality.

Substance Without Name

What the Japanese understand by their taste is of altogether different complexion. It is something so unique that it has no equivalent in any language, nor one fixed or universal name even in our own tongue. It is an odd thing but frequently happens that a substance exists without its name. Take, for instance, patriotism, a quality which the worst enemy of the Japanese would not deny the Japanese, and which, however, had no popular term in Japanese until the word "aikoku" (love of country) of comparatively recent coinage became popularized since the Restoration.

Patriotism was in fact so universal a trait of the Japanese character that there was no need to designate it by a special term, it being implicitly in such words as "chu" (loyalty) and "gi" (righteousness). "Taste" is in the same case: every Japanese is in a more or less degree a person of taste, as he may be called in Western nomenclature, that nobody thought of distinguishing this trait with a special term. On the other hand there are many words with which to describe superior or superfine taste or possessors of such, as for instance, "sabi," "shibu-mi," "wabi-shi," "konomi," "mitate," etc., but these are technical terms, so to speak, current among the connoisseurs, supposedly unintelligible or only vaguely intelligible to all except the brotherhood.

Perfection Its Goal

If there is one thing more than another which may be called the predominant element of the Japanese taste, it is sobriety—deeply-penetrating, far-reaching soberness which savors of a cult or a religion. By sobriety is meant the opposite of drunkenness; it is clear-headed, awareness or keen perception of the essence of things. To the appreciation of every thing which this life affords—a sight beautiful to the eye, a sound good to hear, or a delicate perfume to the nose—all men and women have an equal access. But what a difference between the taste of one person and that of another!

A glass of water to the ordinary banquetter in society may be just a glass of water, that is all, but, to the traveler through the sun-scorched desert, it has a taste divine to which his whole physical being will rapturously and gratefully respond as to the elixir of life. To the devoted lover the light in the eyes of a woman emits a celestial fire which may burn him to his soul. But your confirmed materialist may hear no music sweeter than the jingling of money or the rattling of abacus-beads.

The Japanese taste may be defined as the striving after the highest attainable point in the appreciation cultivable for any object under the sun. There are some men and women who seem to go through life with their eyes and ears half shut, who seem to have made a cult of indifferentism and who, to use Confucius's words, "look at things without seeing, hear without hearing and eat without tasting." Such persons are not unhappy perhaps, because they are strangers alike to high emotional ecstasy and deep melancholy of heart, which are said to result from increase of knowledge or sense of unattainable ideal, but they are certainly not of the fraternity of those whom the Japanese would call persons of taste.

If you love a person you will want to know everything about him thoroughly, completely. So it is with regard to an art or a thing one considers

(Continued on Page 4)

—Of Things Japanese—

FAMILY'S SACRED PLACE

By MOCK JOYA

Every morning the Kamidana or family shrine is worshipped in every household and even at most factories and business offices. The Kamidana means "shelf for Kami," and is the sacred place of family worship, although in big establishments or factories larger shrines of regular shrine architecture are often erected in the compounds.

Usually the Kamidana is a simple shrine made of unpainted wood, placed high in one corner of the principal room in a household. It is the place where the Kami resides. The Kami is omnipresent but loves cleanliness and purity. So a special place is designated so that human uncleanliness as far as possible will not spoil the Kami's presence.

In the Kamidana is usually enshrined Amaterasu-O-Mikami or Great Ancestor of the Imperial Family, but also local deities are often placed there. Sometimes Amaterasu-O-Mikami and local or family deities are enshrined together.

To the Kamidana, offerings are made of fresh water, sakaki branches, sake, rice, fruits, fish and other things. Every morning it is the duty of all members of the family to sit before it, clap their hands and and worship solemnly. Thanks are expressed for their health, daily food and welfare, and prayers are said for further protection of the Kami. One notable feature about the Kamidana is that even Christian, Buddhist or Mohammedan families have their Kamidana and daily worship it. That may appear strange to some people, but Shinto is not a religious sect to rival imported religions.

To observe the way of Kami is the basic qualification of Japanese, and any one who does not follow it cannot be called a Japanese. The way of Kami means the clarification of one's self-consciousness that he is a Japanese. In other words, it teaches the independence of Japanese ideal and culture. Shinto is the fundamental Japanese spirit, but it does not reject foreign religions if they do not disturb the basic ideal of the people.

WARTIME TRANSPORT FACILITIES OPERATED SMOOTHLY IN GERMANY

Railway, Inland and Outgoing Shipping Services Are Functioning Well to Meet Increasing Demands

By DR. ING. E.H. JULIUS DORPMUELLER
Reich Minister of Transport,
Berlin

Modern war with its enormous expenditure of manpower and material, with its constantly changing theaters of operation, extending over vast spaces, and with a speed, increased to the limit of technical resources, makes heavy demands on the efficiency of all means of communication. The daring and far-reaching plans of action drawn up by the German High Command frequently necessitate sudden movements of strong forces to distant theaters of war, operations in which time is an important factor.

In addition to the increase in transports of reserves to the front, heavy traffic, running parallel to the front, has to be maintained. Although in this age of motorized armies the troops can cover long distances on their own vehicles, nevertheless the main burden has still to be borne by "civilian" means of transport, in particular by the railways.

Functioning Smoothly

Moreover, besides solving the stupendous transport problems, directly connected with the conduct of the war, the authorities have to see to it that means of communication also are functioning smoothly in the home country. Civilians have to be supplied, moreover, industry and trade must get the raw materials they require and farmers their fertilizer, not to mention the operation of indispensable passenger traffic. All this is a heavy strain on every means of transport and such traffic—unlike that of peacetime—has to be maintained at the same high level all the year round.

Upon the punctual and smooth operation of transport depend the success or failure of important military measures, indeed one might say, the outcome of the war itself. Thus, the question of transport has become one of the most vital problems in the conduct of modern war.

In the war that has been forced upon it, Germany is fortunate enough in having at its disposal a highly developed railway system. The German Reich railways as well as private and local lines are recognized throughout the world as being the most efficient of their kind. It is obvious that these railways have to cope with the main burden of transportation, particularly as motor vehicles at home are in the main restricted to local traffic. It must be left to a later appreciation to reveal to the public the incredible peak achievements of German railways in this war and the way in which work was done quietly and unostentatiously.

Technical Improvements

In spite of the stupendous tasks that are now being performed technical improvements continue to be made. Last year, for instance, the German Reich railways were supplied with new locomotives and rolling stock to an extent far exceeding that of previous years. In 1942 this favorable development will become still more pronounced for new sites and areas to be traversed by an expanded railway system have been acquired.

Large-scale plans for technical improvements and vast new works are now approaching their materialization. The nature and extent of these projects will justify the statement that a new railway era has dawned. When completed, the Reich railway system will be able to perform its great role in the vast economic area of New Europe in post war years.

Everything possible is of course being done to relieve the severe strain on the resources of the German railways caused by wartime conditions. Every possibility of doing so is utilized to the utmost. Inland shipping has many resources at its disposal thanks to the close cooperation of these two means of transportation.

Inland Shipping Transport

Standardization, agreed upon in the construction and maintenance of vessels, will greatly assist in increasing the efficiency of German inland shipping. Thus, this means of transport, which like the railways will play an important part in post war years, will soon reach a technical perfection of a high order.

The tasks facing the German ocean-going shipping in wartime, although less extensive and less ramified than in peacetime, have lost nothing of their importance. Protected by the German naval forces, particularly in the Baltic, shipping has not suffered at all from English interference and was only interrupted for a few days by Soviet Russia. And even on the North Sea, in the Channel and in the Black Sea, merchantships take care of important transports. Here, too, it must be left to the post war historian to record the gallant feats of those merchantmen.

In road traffic a new development, the extent of which cannot yet be estimated, is now in full swing. It concerns the use of motor fuel. Every encouragement is given to the introduction of gas as fuel for motor vehicles. It must be emphasized, however, that this changing over from petrol to gas generators is by no means caused by the exigencies of wartime, that is to say by force of circumstances.

Adequate Quantities at Disposal

Germany's activities in this field must be considered as pioneer work for the future, pioneer work in the best sense of the word, the results of which will benefit the whole of Europe after the war. For the time being, naturally, the main preoccupation is how to restrict the use of liquid fuels and replace them by wood and coal, adequate quantities of which are at Greater Germany's disposal, whereas liquid fuel has to be imported from other countries and reaches Germany by long and devious routes.

Mention was already made at the outset of the role of motor vehicles in coping with transportation problems. In the campaign in the West, large numbers of motor vehicles under a uniform command were successfully used in transporting reserves and reinforcements. The experience thus gained has been turned to good advantage in the campaign against Soviet Russia. Here, too, despite the incredibly bad state of roads in the "Soviet Paradise" the motor vehicle has proved its usefulness as the indispensable "helper" of the fighting forces.

The withdrawal of scores of cars and other vehicles for war purposes created many difficulties in transportation services. These were unpleasantly felt when by reason of interruptions in railroad traffic or shipping, deliveries became irregular. However, transportation agencies have mastered even those difficulties with their customary readiness to undertake any work required of them. They fulfilled their tasks in their capacity as intermediaries between railway and shipping services and those using their services.

Appreciation of System

An appreciation of the German transport system would not be complete without some mention of local means of transport which in the shape of tramways, omnibuses and underground railways convey the city workers to and from their places of employment and in addition serve war economy by maintaining communications within the municipal areas. The abolition of a considerable number of omnibus lines increased the number of passengers traveling by trams and subways. However, thanks to their adaptability, these means of transport proved perfectly equal to the situation.

The introduction of standardized tramway cars and the conversion of indispensable omnibus lines into electric trolley bus lines show that the development of local means of transport is not neglected in spite of the heavy strain to which they are subjected in wartime. It can thus be stated, that the German transport system is mastering energetically the important tasks connected with the conduct of the war, and is helping to bring the struggle for Europe's New Order to a victorious conclusion.

The strict methods of organizing the German transport system have borne fruit in this war. Moreover, they enable those, responsible for the smooth operation of the transport system, to make the most of all means of communication, in the interest of national economy and of the war conduct. Special attention is given to the cooperation of all systems of communication. This aim has now been reached by the establishment of the central traffic administration, the regional and district administrations. Rivalry between the various means of transport in Greater Germany exists only in the sense that all of them are intent on performing their allotted work in the most creditable manner possible.

Untiring Energy

The practical value, however, of any measures depends on the men and women who carry them out. When after two years of the war the fact can be established that the achievements of the German means of transport fully come up to expectations and in some cases even exceed them, is due in no small measure to the unselfishness and untiring energy of the men and women of the German transport system. The public today can form no adequate idea of what these men and women have done during the past months and years in serving the nation so wholeheartedly. We are grateful to them all, railway workers, bargees, motorists, seamen, and men employed in the local transport services, to all in fact who have helped to perform the great and important tasks connected with transportation.

Without their help the whole war economic organization would have been a delusion, all our efforts and the care of those at home and at the front would have been in vain. German women deserve special praise for, just as in the first Great War, they have replaced the men called to the colors, and are carrying on with their jobs in many ways—and are doing them well, too. Without this voluntary help on the part of vast numbers of women it would have been impossible to cope so successfully with the increased demands made on all transport systems.

No less than to all the men, fighting at the front, the nation owes a deep debt of gratitude to those men and women of the transport services whose work, done so unostentatiously despite

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EVENING EDITION

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EVENING EDITION

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MUSLIMS WILL DEFY ANY INTRIGUE MOVE IN FIGHT TILL DEATH

Underhand Activities by Britain To Be Met With All-Out Resistance

HASTY ACTIONS WARNED

Local Indian Leader Urges Overthrow of British Rule In Fiery Broadcast

Domei

LISBON, March 24.—Declaring that any British plot or intrigue will be met by death-defying resistance, Mohamed Ali Jinah, president of the All India Muslim League, stated on the anniversary day of the Pakistan Movement, yesterday, that the Muslims will fight Britain to the death if it resorts to any underhanded activities, according to a Reuters dispatch received here from New Delhi today.

The Pakistan movement is a movement to divide the whole of India into a Muslim district and a Hindu district.

Touching on Sir Stafford Cripps' visit to India, Mohamed Ali Jinah warned his followers not to reach any hasty conclusions, but to wait until the purpose of his mission has been made clear.

"If any move, which is against the interests of India should be made by Britain, we should be prepared to resist it," he declared, adding, he had no intention of harassing the British Government, but he did not wish to help a Government which will suppress the people of India as soon as the war is concluded.

Overthrow British Rule

Rash Behari Bose, leader in Japan of the Indian Independence Movement, made an overseas radio broadcast in seven languages on March 23, at 11 p.m. from Tokyo, entitled "An Address to The Indian People and Their Leaders."

His speech combined a vicious attack on Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Privy Seal, and the British special liaison envoy to India, and a stirring call to the Indian people to overthrow the oppression of the British.

The gist of his speech follows:

It is natural that the problem of the relation between India and Britain should attract the attention of the world at this critical juncture in the history of the world, when the British Empire is on the verge of collapse under the onslaught of the Axis Powers.

It is a fundamental policy of Britain to keep India out of the sphere of battle and keep the control of India in their own hands. It is also a traditional policy of Britain. Not only in India but throughout the whole world, the British have pursued their dastardly policy of playing one Power off against another to their own benefit. But today their plan will not work any longer. They cannot even defend their own Empire. We see the British Empire crumbling before our very eyes.

First Duty of Indians

It is the first duty of all Indians to realize the harmful results of British rule and rise to overthrow it, thereby to establish an India for the Indians, an Asiatic India. This is the first essential.

Two hundred years ago, Britain was only a small country. How did she become the world's biggest Empire? The answer is, simply through the merciless exploitation of India. The richer England became, the poorer was India. Not a few Indians starved to death because of this. If such a state of affairs had continued, the Indians would have become a lost race of the past.

Recently, Mahatma Gandhi said that England had committed a big crime against India. I should like to say that England has committed a crime not only against India, but against the whole world with her invasions and exploitations. The British are the enemies of not only India but of Mankind. The sooner Britain crumbles, the sooner will the world have peace.

Don't Fall for Cripps

Oh! Fellow workers in India, hear my plea! Britain is trying once again her old hand of deceiving you. The sending of Cripps to India is nothing more than an attempt to deceive you. Don't fall for the bait. Britain has not the slightest intention of giving you independence. Be warned by past examples.

Pay not the slightest attention to the offers made by Cripps. Think of all the many countries, which have been drawn into aiding the British by their offers and promises, and which have been double-crossed at the last moment. Britain is making a last desperate throw to save herself. Do not be involved.

Britain is falling fast, and it is impossible that she will rise again. India must not follow the fate of Britain. To regain our freedom, we must be prepared for any sacrifice.

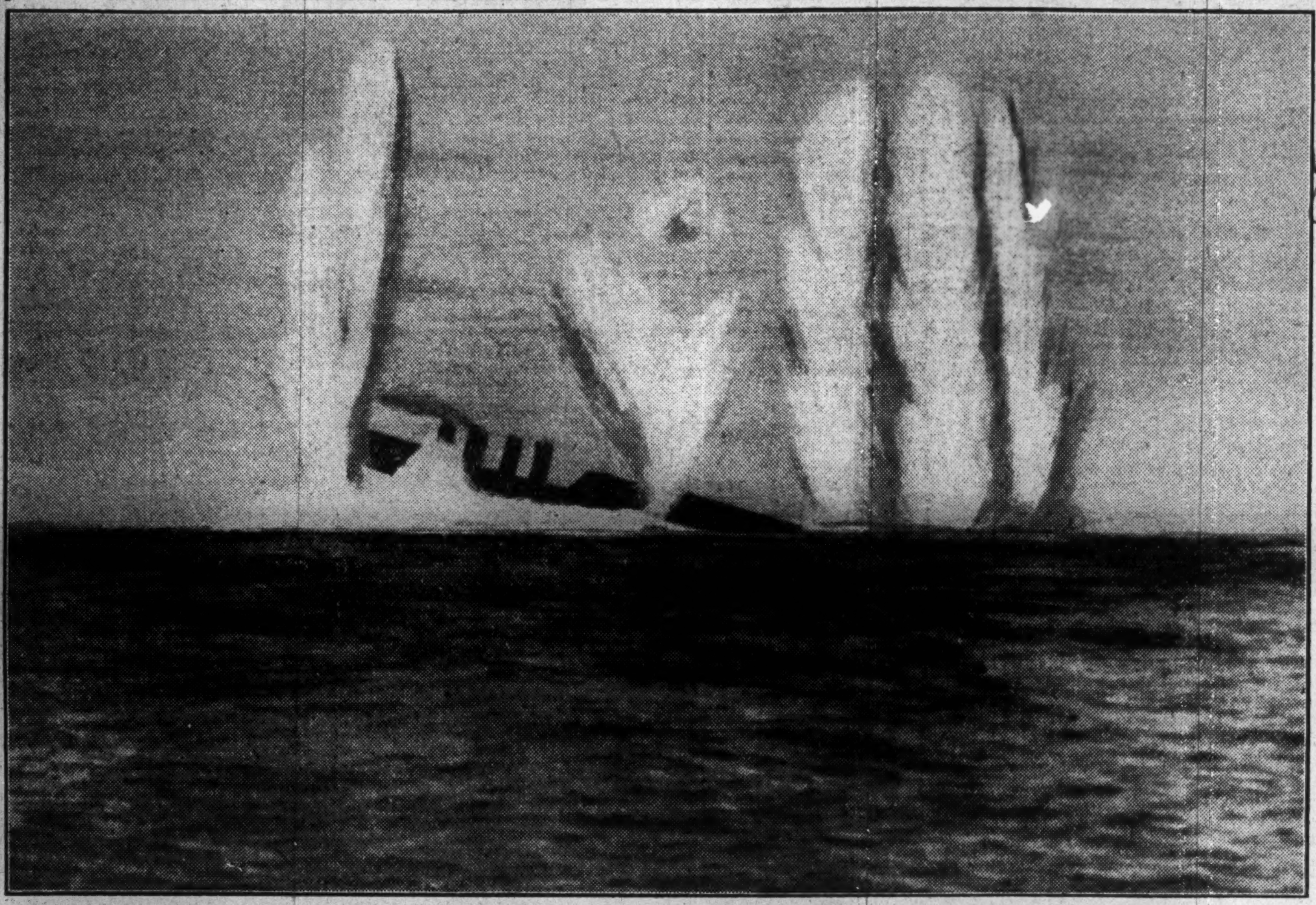
Fellow workers in India, I entreat you again not to fall for the false offers and promises made by Cripps or any other envoy sent from England.

Island of Exiles

In describing the Andaman Islands, on which the Imperial Forces carried

(Continued on Page 2)

Epochal Sea Clash Off Coast of Surabaya



The Imperial Navy Forces, on the forenoon of March 1, discovered an enemy fleet composed of the cruiser Exeter (British), the destroyer Encounter (British) and the destroyer John Paul Jones (American) about 60 miles northwest of Viyang Island and wiped them out with accurate gunfire. Shown above is the American destroyer, John Paul Jones, a few seconds before it took the final plunge. (Censored by the Navy Ministry No. 571)

Metropolitan journals on March 23 featured the dramatic photograph of the 1,930-ton American destroyer, John Paul Jones, being virtually blasted out of the water by a terrific Japanese torpedo hit about 60 nautical miles northwest of Bawean Island, directly north of Surabaya, reports Domei.

The photograph was taken on March 1, when fleeing remnants of the United Nations fleet, which almost was annihilated in the sea battle off the Surabaya and Batavia coasts on February 27 and 28, were sighted and overtaken by the Japanese Fleet.

During this historic naval engagement, the 8,390-ton British cruiser Exeter, of Graf Spee fame, and the 1,375-ton British destroyer, Encounter, were sunk along with the John Paul Jones.

Despite previous attempts by the United Nations to minimize the effects of the Japanese explosives, this photographic account of the American destroyer attempting to lift its bows out of the water is concrete evidence of the devastating quality of Japanese bombs and torpedoes.

The John Paul Jones was launched in 1920, and carried a crew of 212 men. Considered by Americans as one of their most formidable destroyers, it mounted four 4-inch guns, 12 21-inch torpedo tubes and was capable of a maximum speed of 35 knots.

The Exeter, which took part in the battle with the Graf Spee in South America, was launched in 1929 and carried a complement of 600 men. The cruiser mounted two plane catapults, six eight-inch guns, for four-inch guns and six 21-inch torpedo tubes.

The Encounter, launched in 1931, carried a crew of 145 officers and men and mounted four 4.7-inch guns and eight 21-inch torpedo tubes.

SUSPICION AROUSED OVER QUEZON DEATH

Manila Opinion Sees U.S. War Leaders Behind Sudden Passing of President

FILIPINOS WAIT DETAILS

MacArthur Seen Facing Impossible Task in Australia With Supply Link Cut

Suspicion is rife among the Filipino populace in Manila that General Douglas MacArthur and other United States military leaders had something to do with the reported sudden death of the former Philippine President Manuel Quezon, the Nichi Nichi's correspondent reports from Manila.

Detailed information about the circumstances of Mr. Quezon's death is eagerly awaited by the Filipinos who had cherished warm sympathy for him, the report said.

Facing Impossible Task

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 23.—Burdened by popular acclaim in the United States to turn the tide of war in favor of the Allies, General Douglas MacArthur, newly-appointed Supreme Commander of the Allied forces in the Southwest Pacific, faces an impossible task, with meager forces, to defend a huge continent while supply lanes are threatened, the Washington correspondent of the local journal La Nacion asserted today.

Pointing out the absolute dependence of Australia on the United States, with which the supply lanes now are threatened, the correspondent declared that General MacArthur must make everything from nothing.

Future defense of Australia depends on the quantity and quality of forces and war materials which can be concentrated in the continent, but the sealanes between Melbourne and San Francisco constantly are being exposed to attacks from Japanese, which virtually control the waters surrounding Australia, he said.

These reinforcements, moreover, hinge on the decision of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill, who face the necessity of choosing which theater of war, European or Pacific, demands the most urgent aid, the correspondent said.

Unlike the Philippines, General MacArthur must operate in a vaster territory, the topography of which is unfamiliar to him, the correspondent cited, adding, his predicament is increased when it is remembered that 200,000 out of 500,000 Australian forces have been dispatched abroad.

Pointing out that Great Britain has been mainly concentrating its attention on Europe after the loss of Singapore, the La Nacion correspondent declared that the Commonwealth Government has lost its faith in the British forces.

It is easy for Washington to say, "Let us take the offensive, not the defensive," the correspondent concluded, but Washington does not know what difficulties really confront Allied strategy in the Southwest Pacific area.

PASTEUR INSTITUTE TAKEN BY JAPANESE IN BANDOENG

Famous for Investigating Anti-Pestilence Vaccine—Staff Unmolested

The Japanese Forces stationed in Bandoeng have recently confiscated the Pasteur Bacteriological Institute, which is claimed to be the most advanced in the investigation on anti-pestilence vaccine, and a quinine manufactory both in the same city, according to an Asahi dispatch from Bandoeng.

Since the occupation of Bandoeng, the Imperial Forces have listed all the institutes and manufactories hitherto managed by the Dutch Government and recently confiscated two important laboratories and plants.

Dr. Otten, the head of the Pasteur Bacteriological Institute in Bandoeng, produced a thesis several years ago dealing with bacterial culture of anti-pestilence vaccine, which he claimed to have 90 per cent of preventive rate. The practical method of this vaccine culture, however, has not yet been revealed to the world.

Under the kind protection of the Japanese soldiers, Dr. Otten, his wife, who has succeeded in producing anti-hydrophobia vaccine from the brain of the monkey, and all the members of the Institute are continuing vigorous investigation.

That the Institute has come into the hands of the Japanese just before the rainy season when pestilence is most prevalent in this area, is of great significance, the dispatch declares.

The quinine manufactory is claimed to have an annual output of 50 tons, or 90 per cent of the world's production. It has kept the method of quinine production secret. The manufactures of this factory had hitherto been exported to Britain and the United States.

An undisclosed amount of quinine and cinchona bark has been confiscated and a certain amount of it is said to have been sent forth to Japan.

Lien for Nanking

Domei

HSINKING, March 24.—Lien Wu, Chinese Ambassador here, left for Nanking via Peking this afternoon to attend the celebrations marking the second anniversary of the return of the Chinese Government to Nanking.

EX-BRITISH CONCESSION GIVEN BACK TO CHINESE

Ceremony Marking Transfer of Shameen to Nanking to Be Held Today

Domei

CANTON, March 25.—The former British concession of Shameen, which has been under Japanese military control ever since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, formally will be transferred to the Chinese National Government at 2 p.m. today.

A grand ceremony marking the occesion will be held at Shameen in the presence of Lieutenant-General Ryu Sakai, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in South China, Chen Yao-tsu, Governor of Kuantung Province, and Chen Chunpu, chief secretary of the Executive Yuan, who was dispatched to the spot to settle various technical questions in connection with the transfer of the concession.

With completion of the transfer, negotiations, which had been carried on since February 28, the former British concession of Shameen will be placed under the administration of the Kuantung Special District Office and will be administrated as a special district of the Kuantung Provincial Government.

Kuo Mei-min, Chief of the Kuantung Police Bureau, will be head of the District Office and will have under him a Japanese adviser and assistant adviser.

13 ALLIED SHIPS SUNK

Include 7 Tankers Sunk in Atlantic By U-Boats

D.N.B.

BERLIN, March 24.—German submarines off the North American coast have sunk in the Atlantic 13 enemy merchant vessels, totaling 80,300 gross register tons, the High Command of the German armed forces announced at noon on Tuesday.

The vessels included seven tankers. An additional tanker of 11,000 gross register tons was damaged by a torpedo and was hit so severely that its sinking is probable.

79TH DIET SESSION BEING CLOSED TODAY

Peers Convene at 10 a.m.—Lower House Due to Gather This Afternoon

NOTABLE WORK COVERED

Wartime Ship Control Ordinance In Effect—State to Mobilize All Vessels

The 79th Imperial Diet ends today and a closing ceremony will be held at the House of Peers at 11 a.m. on Thursday.

Both the House of Peers and the House of Representatives are holding their respective final plenary sessions today.

The House of Peers met at 10 a.m. and Viscount Kiko Okochi Kenkyukai, questioned Home Minister Michio Yuzawa on the coming general election of the members of the House of Representatives. All the petition bills submitted to the House were then put to vote.

The House of Representatives will meet at 1 p.m. today. A bill for proposing the amalgamation of agricultural organizations is expected to be submitted to the House, and Keishiro Sukekawa, member of the Giin-Domei, will explain the purpose of the bill.

The 79th Diet was convoked on December 24, last year. Since the session was reopened on January 21, it approved 84 important Government bills, and also the war expenditure budget amounting to ¥18,000,000,000 and the budget for the next fiscal year of ¥8,837,000,000.

Thus, fully cooperating with the Government, the Diet completed the examination and approval of all the Government bills by February 14. The session was adjourned on February 15.

Following the surrender of Singapore, both Houses were called to session on February 16 to hear reports on the war from the War and Navy Ministers, General Hideki Tojo and Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, respectively, and also to pass a resolution for expressing thanks to the fighting services. Again on March 12, the two Houses met, following the surrender of the Netherlands East Indies and the occupation of Rangoon.

The election of new members of the House of Representatives is scheduled to be held on April 30, as the terms of the present members were already ex-

(Continued on Page 2)

Mass Removal of Japanese in California Now Under Way; 20,000 Going to Arizona

Domei

BERNE, March 24.—Mass exodus of Japanese subjects began yesterday when the first train, carrying one thousand Japanese living in California, left Los Angeles for Parker, Arizona, on the border between California and Arizona, Havas reported from New York today.

Five colonies have been established at Parker, the report said, adding, that a total of 20,000 Japanese is expected to be transferred there.

New York City will undergo its first large-scale anti-air raid maneuvers on March 25, the Nichi Nichi reported from Stockholm quoting a report by the Swedish newspaper, the Dagens Nyheter.

REMNANTS ON CORREGIDOR DELUGED IN BOMB ATTACK; RAID SEEN BIGGEST SO FAR

Psychological Test of Allied Prisoners Shows Yankees 'Cry-Babies'; British, Manly

An interesting psychological sketch of the American, British and Australian prisoners at Galu, Java, was given by Tomoji Abe, writer, who is serving in the Propaganda Section of the Japanese Army in Java, in a narrative describing his one week's sojourn in the interior of the island, according to a report from an Asahi correspondent from Batavia, on March 24. The report follows:

Mr. Abe, the writer, is working in the Propaganda Section of the Japanese Army in Java, serving his country by wielding a pen and not a sword. He has been running all over the island, but recently he came into the office of the Asahi at Batavia, a happy smile on his sunburnt face, and said to us, "I have seen something wonderful. It is my desire that it should be known to all the people in Japan, and all the people in the world Oh, my heart is full with this desire!

"I was in the town of Galu, which is 70 kilometers from Bandoeng," the writer said. "There were 5,000 prisoners in the town, including British, American and Australian soldiers. I wented to find out their daily mode of living and the psychological state of their minds.

"The prisoners were put into separate departments according to their nationalities. I visited the Americans first, and was astonished.

Disgusted With Yankees

"As soon as they saw me, the American officers sprang forward and began bowing and scraping before me. Although I did not ask them anything, they vied with one another in telling all about their past records and life histories. I was really disgusted with them.

"I picked out a young officer, and asked him, 'Are you a bachelor?' The officer at once pulled out a picture of a woman, his sweetheart, from his pocket, and jabbering something excitedly, he began to weep copiously. Not to be beaten by this, the other officers also pulled out similar pictures from their pockets and began to weep too.

"The British were made of much sterner stuff. Even when I asked them questions, they did not answer.

"What was the name of your Regiment?" I asked one of them.

"I can't tell you without the permission of my superior officers," he replied in a surly manner.

"If you don't tell me, I'll shoot you," I said to find out the psychological effect to test the reaction of the prisoners.

"I pointed the muzzle of my gun at him, but of course had no intention of hurting him. I only intimidated him.

Too Much for Him

"The prisoner stared at the gun, his face gradually growing paler, until something seemed to snap in his brain, and he fell down unconscious. We gave him first-aid treatment, and he soon revived.

"All right," I told him, "we pity you, and will spare your life. Be thankful."

"I don't know," muttered the prisoner.

"The British were the most insolent. The Australians were rough fellows, but they had evidently realized their error in fighting against the Japanese and they were now quite meek.

Interviews German Leader

From here I proceeded to Skapumi, where about 60 German women were sheltered under the protection of the Japanese Army. The leader of the women there was a 60-year-old woman, who had been the chief of the East Indies Women's Nazi Group. She told me the following story:

"My husband died during the first World War. My son died in the present war. I expect to die too in the course of time."

There was a pause, and then she continued, "I suppose I cannot go to Heaven." This was said in a very low voice.

I thought she meant that she could not go to Heaven because of inherited sin. That is, I tried to give a religious explanation to her statement. But she made an explanation of her own, and continued, "The Japanese Army seems to consist of Gods. The Japanese have every right to hate the Dutch, whose conduct is really unforgivable, and yet they show them such mercy, allowing them to see their wives and children. I never knew that an Army with such beautiful hearts could exist. Heaven was made for the like of them, and not for people like me. That is why I said just now that I could not go to Heaven."

The likening of the Japanese Army to an Army of Gods is not without foundation. Viewed from any angle, is not the Japanese Army a veritable Army of Gods?

'PLOTS' BY JAPANESE EXCITING BRAZILIANS

Press Takes Up Cry for Counteraction—U.S. Spurns Argentine Request for Arms

Indicating the state of lunacy which prevails in the recent mental attitude of the people of Brazil, various newspapers are "exposing plots of Japanese fifth columnists" in Brazil, and are urging the Government to take radical counter-measures, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to the Nichi Nichi.

For the purpose of counteracting fifth column activities in Brazil, a sixth column should be organized, suggests the O Imparcial, the dispatch says.

Expressing the need of taking action against Japanese "plots and fifth column activities," the Diario Carioca said, "we are prepared against any plots the Japanese here may try to carry out."

In malicious language the paper states, "we can show the Japanese we're no fools," the dispatch concludes.

Argentina Refused Arms

On the pretext that it urgently needs arms and other war materials to continue its war against the Axis Powers, the United States has refused to sell armaments to Argentina, according to a special Hochi dispatch received from Buenos Aires.

In view of the delicate situation, which has arisen from Argentina's refusal to the United States proposal to convoy merchant vessels, the United States measure is considered to be of important political significance, the report stated.

ALLIED WAR POLICY NOT KEEN TO PUBLIC

Apt to Lose Support From People at Home if Truth Revealed, Says Hori

The possibility of the American and British public withdrawing their support from the policies of their Governments was revealed in an illuminating address by Tomokazu Hori, spokesman of the Board of Information, at the regular meeting of foreign correspondents held this morning.

"On March 23, in an interview with press correspondents," said Mr. Hori, "General Douglas MacArthur, former Commander-in-Chief of the American and Filipino Army, in Australia said, 'One cannot wage war under the present conditions without the support of public opinion, which is tremendously molded by the press and other forcible propaganda. Men will not fight and men will not die unless they know what they are fighting for, and what they are dying for. In Democracy, it is essential that the public should know the truth'."

Commenting on this speech of General MacArthur, the spokesman pointed out that inadvertently the General had revealed that the Americans and the British do not know what they are

(Continued on Page 2)

HAWAII IS CONFRONTED WITH CRISIS IN FOOD

Shortage of Ships Makes Transportation From Mainland Difficult

Domei

LISBON, March 23.—Continued activities of Japanese submarines in the Pacific have caused the most serious food crisis ever to confront the Hawaiian Islands, according to reports received here from Honolulu today.

Moreover, shortage of ships has made it extremely difficult to transport supplies to the islands from the United States, the reports stated.

The total production of foodstuffs on the islands can meet only one-third of Hawaii's requirements while food stocks on hand are sufficient for only six months, it was said.

Army and Navy Planes Scourge Troops on Island Fort

SUMATRA CLEAN-UP ON

In the largest air raid so far carried out in the Philippines, Japanese Army and Navy aircraft yesterday blasted Corregidor Island, raining a hail of bombs upon United States and Philippine remnants cornered on the island fortress, the Nichi Nichi reported today from an undisclosed base in the Philippines.

Corregidor Island was completely enveloped in smoke as the Japanese bombers blasted enemy positions and silenced anti-aircraft batteries, the report said.

Japanese Start Clean-Up

Domei

MEDAN, March 24.—Japanese troops have started complete clean-up operations against remnants of Dutch troops in Sumatra, it was revealed today.

The enemy were said to have begun guerrilla warfare in the mountainous regions in the central part of the island, with their base approximately 100 kilometers west of Medan.

Meantime, Japanese Forces have employed encircling tactics by attacking from strategic points in the eastern and western coasts of the island, which are in Japanese hands, while northern Sumatra speedily is being occupied.

Calcutta Trek Described

Enforced massed exodus of 500,000 Indians and influential Burmese from Rangoon and Mandalay and a long trek across the Arakan mountains to Calcutta under virtual custody of British troops was revealed by an Indian doctor who escaped, according to a Yomiuri dispatch received here today.

The British had ordered the massed evacuation one week before the Japanese occupation, the doctor declared, adding, those from Rangoon were ordered to proceed to Calcutta via Prome and Akyab, while Mandalay refugees had to cross the Arakan mountain range to Chittagong, thence to Calcutta.

While en route across the Arakan mountains, the Indian doctor escaped and left the starvation-threatened refugees, to tell the following tale:

"Forced to leave Mandalay by the British evacuation order, which was just like placing myself under British custody, I left the city on March 2, carrying with me only a mosquito net and a blanket since all baggage was prohibited.

"Without food and under a hot tropical sun, I left Mandalay in a group consisting of about 2,000 persons under the guard of British and Indian soldiers.

"Unable to endure heat and hunger, the women and children cried pitifully to be allowed to return to their homes.

"To an Indian soldier whom I knew well, I confided my plans to escape and during confusion brought on by a struggle between the refugees and British soldiers, I succeeded in eluding the British guards and finally reached a path which wound through the jungle.

"Because of successive defeats some British troops are on the verge of a nervous breakdown," the doctor revealed, adding, "I am glad to find recovery progressing under Japanese troops."

HONGKONG MAIL STARTS

Limited to First Class Matter for Time Being

Mail service between Hongkong and Japan Proper was started today. For the time being, the mail matter will be limited to sealed letters and post cards.

The rates, as in the case of domestic mails, are four sen for letters weighing 20 grams or less, to be raised to five sen on and after April 1, and two sen for post-cards.

Acceptance of parcels and registered mail will begin as soon as the system is better equipped, it was announced by the communications authorities in this connection.

PROGRAM IS GIVEN OF GERMAN WORKS

Japanese-German Cultural Association Presents Concert At Hibiya Hall

A concert of German music sponsored by the Japanese-German Cultural Association as the second event in a schedule of cultural activities announced for this spring was enjoyed by a large audience at the Hibiya Public Hall, Monday evening. Performances were given by three Japanese musicians who have been prominent among the younger concert artists in this country; Miss Kayoko Izaki, soprano; Takashi Kurata, cello, and Miss Kazuko Kusama, piano.

Many different styles of German vocal music were presented by Miss Izaki, who opened the program, assisted at the piano by Miss Tatsue Tanaka. This richly endowed soprano, who has been studying in Tokyo under the German vocal teacher Mrs. Irma Wucherpfennig, revealed a thorough understanding of these German musical styles.

She was equally adequate in the early German opera style of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart's "Die Zauberfloete," as in the Romantic style of Carl Loewe's ballade "Tom der Reimer," Richard Wagner's "Traeume" and "Der Engel," and Johannes Brahms, "Immer leiser wird mein Schlummer," and also succeeded in bringing out the lightness and Viennese atmosphere of Johann Strauss' "Die Fledermaus" from which she offered one song.

The cellist Takashi Kurata who followed on the program with Arioso, and Sonata No. 3 in G minor by Johann Sebastian Bach, and Ludwig van Beethoven's Variations on a Theme by Mozart, also received his training from a German teacher, although only in his earlier stage. He studied under the late Heinrich Werckmeister at the Tokyo Academy of Music, but later perfected his studies in France as a private pupil of Maurice Marechal, returning to Japan about a year ago.

High expectations were being held out for this first appearance of the season of Mr. Kurata, who will give his first solo recital at the Hibiya Hall on April 9, and is booked for his first appearance with an orchestra on April 30 when he will be the soloist of the Third Tokyo Chamber Symphony Concert at the Sangyo Kaikan.

In his performances, Mr. Kurata, who has been hailed as one of the most promising cellists in this country, fully lived up to those high expectations. He has a beautiful tone, a safe technique, a perfect musical ear, and good musical understanding. His renditions were received with tempestuous applause. Toroku Takagi assisted him at the piano.

Miss Kazuko Kusama is already very popular with Tokyo audiences and she scored success after success in numerous appearances in solo and joint recitals as well as with orchestras, since her return from France where she had been studying until the outbreak of World War II. She was heard on Monday in Brahms' Rhapsody No. 2 in G minor, from Opus 79, and in Robert Schumann's Carnival, Opus 9. Especially in the latter, which is a favored piece de bravour with pianists and audiences, Miss Kusama showed her pianistic brilliance, carrying the concert to a rousing finish.

While the planning of this special concert of German music was welcomed as a new departure in the activities of the Japanese-German Cultural Association, it would be wrong to presume that the playing of German music in this country is limited to such special occasions. In truth, all-German musical programs not labeled as such have long been the rule rather than the exception in the musical life of Japan. And the fact deserves mention that as many as three all-Beethoven concerts could be found among the musical events scheduled in Tokyo within the 10-day period between March 16 and 25.

One of the most gifted younger Japanese orchestra conductors, Noboru Kaneko, appeared at the head of the Japan Youth Symphony Orchestra in Beethoven's "Coriolanus" Overture; Piano Concerto No. 4 in G major, and Symphony No. 6 "Pastorale," March 16, at the Hibiya Public Hall. Under his skilled direction, the young orchestra showed its best playing of recent years. Miss Kikuko Naito, a graduate and now a young teacher of the Tokyo Academy of Music, was the piano soloist, giving a technically and musically adequate performance.

Miss Chieko Hara was featured as the piano soloist in the third of the recently founded series of subscription concerts, by the Shochiku Symphony Orchestra, presented as an all-Beethoven program under the baton of Professor August Junker, last Saturday afternoon, at the Hibiya Public Hall. The works played included again the Coriolanus Overture; Piano Concerto No. 5 in E flat major—"Emperor Concerto"—, and the Seventh Symphony.

Beethoven's "Missa Solemnis" makes up the program of the 234th subscription concert by the New Symphony Orchestra, to be held at the Hibiya Public Hall, 7 p.m., today and Thursday. Kazuo Yamada will conduct, stepping in for Joseph Rosenstock who has been ill lately. The vocal soloists include Miss Taneko Seki, soprano; Miss Shizuko Chiba, alto; Tamotsu Kinoshita, tenor, and Keikichi Yatabe, bass.

Singers for N. China

A group of seven vocalists headed by Yoshie Fujiwara, well-known tenor, left Tokyo Monday on an extensive trip throughout North China where they will entertain the Japanese soldiers on the North China front. The party, which was dispatched under the auspices of the War Office, will hold about 60 concerts in important cities in North China during a tour of about one month.

Arrive for Spiritual Reunion

Children of the war dead who have come from Chosen to meet their fathers at the Yasukuni Shrine on March 28 and 29, marched to the Nijubashi, Imperial Palace, upon their arrival at Tokyo Station this morning, to pay their respects to His Majesty the Emperor.

200 FAMILIES TO FORM COLONY IN MANCHOUKUO

70 Men Selected From All Walks of Life to Build Up 'Tokyo Village'

Seventy vigorous men were selected on Tuesday by the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry to form the "Tokyo Village," a colony in Manchoukuo, which is to consist of 200 families.

This colonization scheme, sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce to strengthen the northern defense of Japan, is progressing rapidly and in the meantime has already recruited 60 men at the Nanao Training Camp. They will leave for the colony on April 7.

These 70 men of the next group were selected from more than 100 applicants consisting of merchants, taxi drivers, owners of bath houses and factory workers.

After undergoing a physical examination on Wednesday, these recruits will be taken on April 1 to the Nanao Training Camp, where they will be trained for two months, after which they will leave for the North.

Two men are of particular interest in this group of 70.

Ogo Katsumata, 61 years old, a graduate of the Okura Higher Commercial School in Tokyo, and an employe at the Okura and Company, was a soldier in the Russo-Japanese War, and is the oldest in the group.

He gave his intentions and hopes, saying, "Since I can work satisfactorily for only about five years more, I intend to serve the country as much as I can now. As my father, who was a doctor, was a follower of Tesshu Yamaoka, the great Japanese patriot, I have always admired gallantry since my childhood. What's 61 years of age. Why, at about this time of next year you'll see me come back to take my family with me."

Shigeru Kawano, 30, leader of the Young Men's Corps of the Foreign Goods Merchants' National Service Association, and a graduate of Senshu University, declared "I realized that we merchants have to open a new road sooner or later. That is why I am for this colonization plan. I want to go to the continent and go back to the soil there to practice what I have been advocating. Besides, it's better for the country if there are less merchants here. Now that I am on my new road, I shall throw away all complaints and work for the defense of my country."

MOSCOW RADIO REPORTS OF GROUNDLESS ARREST

D.N.B.

BUCHAREST, March 23.—On Sunday at 3 p.m., the Moscow radio announced that the Rumanian Propaganda Minister had been arrested. This report induced the Transocean correspondent, Dr. Hans Henrich, to make an investigation as to the authenticity of the report. Whereupon, he called on the Rumanian Propaganda Ministry in order to find out whether the Propaganda Minister, Dr. Marcu, was still in office.

According to the report, Professor Marcu attended a concert at the Athenaeum on Sunday, and on the same evening, attended a banquet held in honor of Undersecretary of State Giudice.

The fact that a number of people have seen the Minister in public long after the report made by the Moscow wireless shows the futility of the Soviet attempt to arouse unrest.

COOPERATION IS NEEDED BY THAILAND, INDO-CHINA

Close Ties With Japan Necessary to Assure Happy Existence, Says Seiki Yano

"Both Thailand and French Indo-China must cooperate with Japan in economical and political spheres," said Seiki Yano, former Japanese Consul-General at Hongkong, who had been making an inspection tour of these two countries for about a month, when he arrived in Fukuoka by plane at 1:40 p.m. on Tuesday from Saigon, according to a telephone message to Domei.

"The reorganization of the Thai Cabinet means there is no great practical change," he stated. "Only a few Ministers were exchanged. Now that Thailand has completely severed her relations with Britain and the United States, she has no other means for her existence than to fully cooperate with Japan."

"The economic negotiation between Japan and French Indo-China has a few problems left and is not yet concluded. The reason for the difficulties lies in that French Indo-China asks Japan to buy her rice production with the same price as before, in spite of the fact that as a result of the expansion of the field of warfare, Japan has attained many rice-producing areas and consequently needs less rice from French Indo-China. She also wants a great amount of Japanese goods to be exported to her.

"I believe these more or less knotty problems, however, will shortly be solved, for it is imperative for French Indo-China as well as Thailand to cooperate with Japan in order to maintain their self-existence."

ALLIES HOPE IN VAIN FOR FINAL TRIUMPH

Transportation Problems Spell Defeat for U.S. and Britain, Declares Retired General

In spite of the forthcoming major spring offensive of the Italo-German forces and the domination of the rich southern regions by the Imperial Forces which have virtually reduced the Anglo-Americans into "have not" countries. Britain and the United States, are still dreaming vainly for ultimate victory.

Major-General Tanetsugu Sosa, retired, says this is because America and Britain are still influenced by a blind belief that they have not yet been dealt a fatal blow. But with the loss of the Indian Ocean, he says, the enemy will be placed at the mercy of the Japanese Forces for such a contingency will mark the beginning of the end.

One by one, Britain's strategic points in East Asia have been smashed by the Imperial Forces, Major-General Sosa continues, while on the other hand, the Reich U-boats, in the course of their comprehensive operations, have sent thousands of tons of British merchantmen to the bottom; but still, Britain believes in a final victory. The chief reason for this misconception, the retired general declares, is because the British ships can still navigate the Indian Ocean.

When Britain loses mastery over this ocean, not only will India, the treasure house of Britain, be deprived of all means of communication with the British Isles, but the connection between India and Australia will be completely severed. Furthermore, such an eventuality clearly indicates that the supply of large quantities of foodstuffs and mineral resources from the Union of South Africa and Tanganyika will be cut off, marking the virtual downfall of the British Empire.

Indian Bases Menaced

South Africa, Major-General Sosa continues, is filled with an air of independence, while a similar movement is fast gaining ground in India. With the occupation of Burma, Calcutta and Madras, the vitally important bases of India, will be exposed to direct attack by the Imperial Forces. To make things still worse, the whole of India will be open to Japanese land and sea assaults when the Indian Ocean is placed under Japanese control.

Some may point out that Britain still possesses an overland route via Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq and other countries in West Asia but, the retired Army officer stresses, the dispatch of mechanized units over this route is well-nigh impossible, as the transportation facilities are far from being complete. Moreover, the Soviet menace as well as the mounting anti-British sentiment of various peoples in Asia must not be overlooked.

Still others may claim that Britain, by availing herself of the world's largest merchant marine, will continue to maintain the supply route. However, Major-General Sosa goes on, according to German announcements, the aggregate tonnage of British ships sunk since the outbreak of the war reaches the stupendous figure of 15,000,000 tons. Assuming that half of this figure is made up by ships owned by Britain herself, British losses reach 8,000,000 tons. Assuming also that the purchase of ships from the United States is impossible in future, Britain can barely manage to maintain a mercantile marine of 12,000,000 tons including both large and small ships, a tonnage absolutely necessary for the existence of the British Isles.

On the other hand, the rate of ship construction in Britain has been rapidly declining and today, she is able to build only 500,000 tons annually. Confronted with an acute shortage of food and various materials, Britain will be forced eventually to abandon the mainland and flee to Canada. But under the current situation, it may be considered that Canada is just another part of the United States. Consequently, America will be our only enemy, for in such an event, Britain will be reduced to a dependency of the United States.

America Stocks Up

Turning to America, Major-General Sosa goes on to say that the country has been known for years as a "have" nation. Prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, American officials took measures to stock up a fairly large quantity of commodities indispensable in the production of munitions such as chrome, manganese, mercury, mica, rubber, tungsten, wool, tin, etc. It may be presumed, therefore, that the country has sufficient a quantity of such vital materials, stored away to carry on the war for the next two years.

Though she is menaced from both the Pacific and the Atlantic, the retired general says, America, in addition to possessing these large stocks, still controls vast natural resources found in the Latin American countries so we should not hold the enemy in contempt.

Behind these advantages, however, Major-General Sosa continues, are many weaknesses. The first of these is the inconveniences in the transportation facilities. With the exception of the Union Pacific, a trans-continental train service, the majority of the American railways is single tracked. Consequently, even before the outbreak of the war, America had trouble in disposing accumulated cargoes. Now that railway transportation of munitions is terribly congested, she cannot hope to attain satisfactory results in transporting these commodities with what railway facilities she has today.

Furthermore, about 70 to 80 per cent of her locomotives and freight trains were built during the first World War and under the prevailing circumstances, it is absolutely impossible to replace them with new ones.

U.S. Easily Paralyzed

Another weakness is that all the railway lines center in Chicago. There are two stations here, the Illinois Central and the Union stations, which may be likened to the Tokyo and the Ueno stations in Japan. A few bombs at these places would completely paralyze the entire railway traffic system in the United States.

On the other hand, the Major-General states, 80 per cent of the iron works in the United States will be forced to a standstill if a series of canals connecting the eastern and northern industrial zones through the Great Lakes are closed down.

There is yet another disadvantage. That is the American economic structure, which may be likened to precision machinery. It may run very smoothly during peacetime, but when the import of materials become irregular through severance of connections with the Latin American countries, the entire structure will come to a standstill.

When the Axis Powers take positive measures in attacking the American mainland after completely cutting off her supply from the Latin American countries, the economic weakness of the United States will reach an "explosive point." Contrary to experiencing such a predicament, the Axis Powers' economy will be strengthened considerably when the comprehensive economic economic sphere of Germany and that of Japan in Greater East Asia unite.

"We must fight this war to the very end and uproot the Anglo-American evil which has controlled the world," Major-General Sosa concluded; stressing that the main object of this campaign is the complete annihilation of the Anglo-American influences.

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Muslims Will Defy Any Intrigue Move In Fight Till Death

(Continued from Page 1)

out their first air raid recently, the Asahi reports that Nikki Kimura, a 30-year resident in India, who once served as a professor at the University of Calcutta, and to now professor at the Rissho University in Tokyo, said, "The 400-million people of India can never forget the bitter feelings they harbor against this small group of islands.

"During the first revolution in India in the 18th century, during the second in the 20th century and in the third revolution during the first World War, thousands upon thousands of Indians who worked for the independence of the State were exiled to the islands.

"Save for an occasional visit from their families, who took trouble to spend more than half a day to cross to the islands from Madras, they were completely isolated from the outside and many of them died in exile.

"It was in 1789 that the Andamans became known as the 'prisoners' islands, when Captain Blair at the order of the Bengal Government opened it as the Penal Colony by transferring the criminals to the islands and subjecting them to hard labor.

"The Andamans consist of no less than 200 large and small islands centering around five large islands but industrially there is nothing that warrants special mention. Port Blair, on which the Japanese Forces showered a rain of bombs recently, is the best natural port and simultaneously, the largest city among the group of these islands.

"The interesting part of the islands is that they are inhabited by pigmies, who measure only about four feet in height, and whose origin can be traced as far back as the Stone Age."

79th Diet Session Being Closed Today

(Continued from Page 1)

tended one year on account of the war situation.

Ship Control Set

Moving to place wartime shipping activities under exclusive State control, the Government has completed the drafting of the Wartime Shipping Control Ordinance, reports Domei.

The ordinance, together with special regulations pertaining to the enforcement of the ordinance, was announced in today's Official Gazette, effective immediately.

The proposed ordinance authorizes the Government to mobilize vessels over 100 tons in displacement freely and to requisition members of the crew of such vessels without restriction and it also provides for the organization and activities of the Shipping Management Control Association, which is now in the making, as an exclusive organ to exercise various control activities enumerated in the foregoing ordinance.

Meanwhile, it is understood that Noboru Otani, President of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, will head the proposed control association.

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Allied War Policy Not Keen to Public

(Continued from Page 1)

fighting and dying for, or what their war aim is. The General had also revealed that the public was not informed of the truth of the war, added the spokesman.

"I don't believe that the fair and sensible people in either America or Britain will support their Governments in prosecuting the war, which is waged against Japan," continued Mr. Hori, "to deny the latter its national existence by suppressing its legitimate and natural requirements. Had America not forced the war on Japan by meddling in the East Asiatic affairs, which did not concern her at all the American people would have enjoyed peaceful and comfortable lives thanks to the natural resources contained in their own country."

Mr. Hori stressed the fact that America's interference in this part of the world, while pursuing a hands-off policy in her own hemisphere was entirely responsible for the current war.

"If the American public is informed of such truth," said the spokesman in conclusion, "I am sure there will be no American soldier who will fight or die for such unnecessary foreign adventure."

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Wednesday, March 25

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To Indian Leaders

NICHI NICHI

Indian leaders are standing at the crossroads where they must make a final decision whether to betray their country by being persuaded by the British special envoy, Sir Stafford Cripps, or achieve their long cherished desire, the complete independence of India.

No matter how hard Sir Stafford tries to conceal the true nature of his mission to India, it has been made clear already by what he has stated. He told the press that the main objective of his current visit to India is to put into practice the British Government's promise to give self-government to the Indian people. This statement has made everything quite clear. The British Government is not intending to give complete independence to India, but simply is trying to give another promise of self-government. We believe the Indian leaders will not be misled this time by the British Government who deceived, threatened and seduced them many times in the past by intimidation, massacre, appeasement and buying-off policies.

Mahatma Gandhi, foreseeing the nature of the British demand to India, is reported to have made public a statement flatly rejecting the so-called scorched earth policy being contemplated by the British Government. In order to slow down the spearhead of powerful Japanese advance, it is quite likely that Britain will adopt the scorched earth policy at the cost of the Indian people. As an Asiatic, Mahatma Gandhi, is understood to have made such a statement in the interest of his mother country. Pandit Nehru and other leaders of India, too, must remember that, if they lose this golden opportunity, India will in all probability have to remain permanently as a slave of the British.

Sir Stafford is not an angel bringing good tidings to India. He is, instead, an emissary of Premier Winston Churchill, the enemy of India. The Indian leaders must fully grasp the significance of the world situation. It is earnestly hoped that they will tread the right course for the reconstruction of India.

Control of Solomon Islands

ASAHI

The landing party of the Imperial Navy on March 10 effected a daring forced landing on Buka Island at the extreme north of the Solomon group. Together with the neighboring island of Bougainville, Buka Island, formerly belonged to Germany, but was placed under Australian mandatory after the last World War.

Together with New Guinea and the Bismark Archipelago, the Solomon Islands form a communication line to the northeastern part of Australia. The group has also been a stopping place on the way to New Zealand together with the New Hebrides and the New Caledonia Islands. In view of its geographical position, the Solomon group occupies an important position in the War of Greater East Asia. The control of that island by Imperial Forces has completely cut off American aid to Australia from the east. Moreover, the occupation of the Solomon group means to the enemy the loss of one of the key strategic bases for their guerrilla warfare against this country from the south. Thirdly, with the control of the Solomon group, the Imperial Forces have completed the basic structure for the encirclement of Australia.

Thus the planting of the Rising Sun flag on the Solomon group will undoubtedly accelerate the destruction of Australia and New Zealand which have been isolated completely from Allied assistance. It also means that the foundation for our final victory has been made more solid than ever by the invincible Imperial Army and Navy, for which we are indeed grateful.

New Educational Policy of Higher Schools

YOMIURI

The cardinal point of the announced reform in the educational policy of higher schools is to train men capable of making themselves leaders of the nation by putting more emphasis on the study of our national ideal and structure, the training of body and mind and the fostering of the power to think intelligently. Although these points have never been neglected before in our educational policy, because of over emphasis on the preparation for keen competitive entrance examinations, the thoroughgoing practice of these points in actual education was rather difficult.

According to the announced reform, the courses for moral study and Japanese classics have been instituted for the purpose of driving home to the students the fundamental ideal and structure of our nation. In order to compensate for the shortcomings of the various departments, it was also decided to give the course for natural science to the students of liberal arts and that of social science to those majoring in natural science.

Another significant point in the announced reform is the establishment of a course for manual works, in which the teachers and students are to work together. All in all, the main objective of the reform is the stressing of spiritual education. Both the teachers and students, abandoning the old idea of a purely academic education, must try to contribute to the future prosperity and welfare of the nation.

Heads of Two Banks Chosen

YOMIURI

The Government has decided to appoint Masatsune Ogura, member of the House of Peers and former Finance Minister, and Ken-Ichiro Sasaki, Vice-President of the South Manchuria Railway Company, respectively as the Presidents of the Wartime Financing Bank and the Southern Development Bank. In view of their reputation, rich experience and their right understanding of the wartime economic and financial questions, the selection of both Mr. Ogura and Mr. Sasaki must be said quite pertinent.

As stipulated in its corporation law, the Wartime Financing Bank is to promote the further expansion of industrial production in this country and reorganize various industries for the purpose of establishing a Greater East Asia Financial and Economic Sphere. The Southern Development Bank is to undertake various development works in the South and control all financing matters between this country and the southern regions. Thus these two banks must collaborate closely both financially and industrially.

In the management of these two banks, all available talent and technique must be utilized, closer collaboration must be made with existing financial organs in this country and the financing and investments by these banks in various undertakings must be made as speedily as possible.

Appointment of Two Bank Presidents

MIYAKO

The Southern Development Bank and the Wartime Financing Bank, the establishment of which has been decided at the 79th Imperial Diet session, will commence business toward the end of this month and next month respectively.

The Southern Development Bank, will mainly deal with the financing of necessary funds for the economic development of the southern regions as well as the circulation and control of currency in the occupied areas in the South. The Wartime Financing Bank, needless to say, will finance funds for the expansion of industrial production for the successful achievement of the War of Greater East Asia and take necessary steps toward the stablization of the bond market in this country.

We understand the Government has exercised utmost caution in the selection of the presidents of these two banks in view of the importance of their mission under wartime conditions. As we believe the selection of Masatsune Ogura, former Finance Minister, and Ken-ichiro Sasaki Vice-President of the South Manchuria Railway Company, is a pertinent one, we have full trust in their ability to manage these two important banks.

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